

Department of TREASURY AND FINANCE

Annual Report 2024-25



Department of Treasury and Finance acknowledges the traditional custodians of the lands on which we work and gather. We pay respects to Elders past and present.

Published by the Department of Treasury and Finance

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The Honourable Bill Yan MLA
Treasurer
GPO Box 3146
Darwin NT 0801

Dear Treasurer

In accordance with the provisions of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (PSEMA), I am pleased to submit the 2024-25 Annual Report on the activities and achievements of the Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF).

Pursuant to the PSEMA, *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA) and Treasurer's Directions, I advise that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- a) proper records of all transactions affecting DTF are kept and the employees under my control observe the provisions of the FMA, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions
- b) procedures within DTF afford proper internal control, and these procedures are recorded in the accounting and property manual, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA
- c) there is no indication of fraud, malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in or omission from the accounts and records
- d) the internal audit capacity available to DTF is adequate and the results of internal audits have been reported to me
- e) the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared from proper accounts and records, and are in accordance with Treasurer's Directions
- f) all Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment have been satisfied.

In addition, in relation to items a), e) and f), the Chief Executive of the Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD) advised that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, proper records were kept of transactions undertaken by DCDD on behalf of DTF, and the employees of DCDD observed the provisions of the FMA, the Financial Management Regulations, Treasurer's Directions and Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*. The Chief Executive also advised that DCDD maintained a corporate governance model, service management frameworks and internal controls appropriate to the span of operations.

It is a requirement of the PSEMA that you table this report in the Legislative Assembly within six sitting days of receipt.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tim McManus".

Tim McManus
Under Treasurer
30 September 2025

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Purpose of the report

The Department of Treasury and Finance (DTF) 2024-25 Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the annual reporting requirements specified in section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (PSEMA), and sections 11 and 13 of the *Financial Management Act 1995* (FMA). Its primary purpose is to report to the Treasurer on DTF's performance in 2024-25 against approved budget outputs and performance measures. Other stakeholders include government, the community, government agencies and DTF staff.

Pursuant to section 28 of PSEMA, DTF must present a report to the Treasurer on its operations within three months of the end of the financial year, and it must contain:

- functions and objectives of the agency
- legislation administered
- organisation overview, including the number of employees in each designation and any variation in these numbers since the last report
- operations, initiatives and achievements relating to planning, efficiency, effectiveness, performance and service delivery to the community
- measures taken to ensure public sector principles were upheld
- management training and staff development programs
- occupational health and safety programs
- financial statements prepared in accordance with sections 11 and 13 of the FMA.

Related annual reporting

The Northern Territory Treasury Corporation (NTTC) and Utilities Commission of the Northern Territory (Utilities Commission) produce their own annual reports in accordance with their governing legislation. Each associated entity forms part of DTF for administrative purposes and summary information of their functions is provided in 'The agency' section of this report. Staffing data provided in this report includes staff working in NTTC and the Utilities Commission, unless otherwise noted. Financial statements include the Utilities Commission as it is in DTF's output structure but not NTTC, which reports its financial outcomes in its own annual report.

The Commissioner of Superannuation reports annually on the operation and management of the government superannuation and pension schemes, which should be read in conjunction with this report and the DTF website, treasury.nt.gov.au.



1

THE AGENCY

DTF's primary role is to promote the fiscal sustainability and economic development of the Territory, and contribute to improved wellbeing of Territorians.



Under Treasurer's review

I am pleased to present the Department of Treasury and Finance's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Economic overview

The Territory's economy continued to face headwinds in 2024-25, primarily due to restrictive monetary policy settings that persisted through the first half of the year. However, as interest rates began to ease in early 2025, signs of recovery in household consumption have emerged.

State final demand increased by 2.9% in 2024-25. Public consumption was the primary driver, followed by household consumption. Private investment also contributed positively to growth, supported by strong exploration activity linked to developments in the Beetaloo Basin, and the stronger gold price. Public investment, while delivering a more modest contribution to growth, continued to support regional activity through significant road and housing projects.

The trade surplus narrowed by 11.3% in 2024-25. This was largely due to a 5.5% decline in exports, attributed to unexpected maintenance at the Ichthys LNG plant between August and October 2024 that temporarily disrupted production and export volumes.

Other key economic indicators performed positively during the year, with employment increasing by 1.3%, supported by employment in the construction sector and government and community services. The unemployment rate averaged 4.1%, below the 10-year average of 5.1%. Population growth reached 1.2% over the year to December 2024, supported by strong overseas migration, natural increase and a reduced net loss from interstate migration.

Inflation moderated to 1.6% by June 2025, the lowest among all jurisdictions.

Looking ahead, the Territory will see investment ease as construction of the Barossa project is completed. The transition from strong public investment post covid to growth being driven by private investment will be influenced by final investment decisions on a range of large projects in 2025-26 and beyond. Inflation is expected to remain below the midpoint of the Reserve Bank of Australia's (RBA) band on average across the outlook period. Consumer confidence is improving, supported by interest rate relief following the RBA decision to cut rates by 25 basis points in August 2025, and rising real wages. Continued investment in housing and defence is expected to support local economic activity, while the resumption of exports by GEMCO and the anticipated transition to first gas exports from the Barossa project are likely to strengthen the Territory's net trade position.

Labour market conditions have eased, and unemployment has risen modestly with the unemployment rate increasing to 4.4% in July 2025. Measures of underutilisation have also increased, suggesting demand for labour has eased. This reflects transitional adjustments in the labour market as major projects shift from the construction to operational phase, while several new projects are yet to reach financial investment decision and commence construction. Activity in the Beetaloo Basin has increased and this is expected to support growth over the medium term.

Fiscal overview

The 2024-25 financial year represented a year of significant change for the Territory. The Northern Territory general election in August 2024 resulted in a change of government, strategic priorities and restructure of government agencies.

The 2025-26 Budget, published in May 2025, represented the Finocchiaro CLP government's first budget and was underpinned by its strategic priorities of reducing crime, rebuilding the economy and restoring the Territory's lifestyle. It included \$2.26 billion in new policy commitments to address funding shortfalls in frontline government services as a result of ceasing time-limited funding.

During 2024-25, the government also repealed the legislated debt ceiling to provide more flexibility in its approach to budget repair and focus its efforts on growing own-source revenue, increase private sector investment and enhance the effectiveness of government spending. It also reset the Territory's fiscal strategy with an emphasis on debt management and reduction.

Additionally, 2024-25 saw a significant restructuring of government agencies to support the delivery of government's priorities. While DTF was largely unaffected, it acquired a greater role in the Territory's economic promotion and development, and played a key role in assisting agencies through their restructuring.

The financial outcome as reported in the 2024-25 Treasurer's Annual Financial Report (TAFR) presents significant net operating and fiscal balance deficits, with fiscal balance and debt outcomes largely in line with revised budget forecasts. Nevertheless, the results were influenced by significant variations, including revised timing and reclassification of some Darwin ship lift project expenditure, largely offset by revised timing of housing, education and various grant programs to future years, and higher returns on investments.

Agency overview

In 2024-25, DTF continued to provide policy advice on major projects, fiscal management, Commonwealth funding, own-source revenue, the economy, statistical reporting, economic initiatives and superannuation.

Our work assisted government with resource allocation decisions and financial management strategies. This included establishing and chairing the Standing Committee on Rebuilding the Economy to lead whole of government coordination and drive delivery, as well as developing and publishing the *Rebuilding the Economy: Northern Territory Economic Strategy 2025* in partnership with Department of Chief Minister and Cabinet (CMC).

DTF supports the growth of the Territory through promoting first home ownership and new home builds by administering the HomeGrown Territory grant program. Also, the *Payroll Tax Act 2009* was amended to raise the tax-free threshold to \$2.5 million and exempt apprentice and trainee wages from 1 July 2025. This supports local small businesses and encourages investment in apprentice and trainee positions across the Territory.

During 2024-25, DTF continued to promote the unique fiscal and service delivery challenges of the Territory through submissions to National Cabinet, the Council on Federal Financial Relations, Board of Treasurers and ongoing negotiations with the Commonwealth on various funding agreements.

For the first time, DTF developed and circulated a stakeholder survey to measure performance against our Customer Charter and Collaboration Principles. We received positive feedback and confirmed DTF to be well positioned and equipped as a key central agency to meet government's objectives and requirements.

I would like to thank DTF's hard working staff who continue to innovate and contribute to the important work DTF does to support government's priorities.

Tim McManus
Under Treasurer

Our strategy

The 2023–2026 Corporate Plan commenced on 1 July 2023. Key actions and measures for 2024–25 were based on DTF’s strategic focus, building on the achievements outlined later in this report.

Key actions for 2024–25 were implemented throughout the year, with six-monthly performance monitoring undertaken by the Senior Management Group (SMG) and reported to staff.

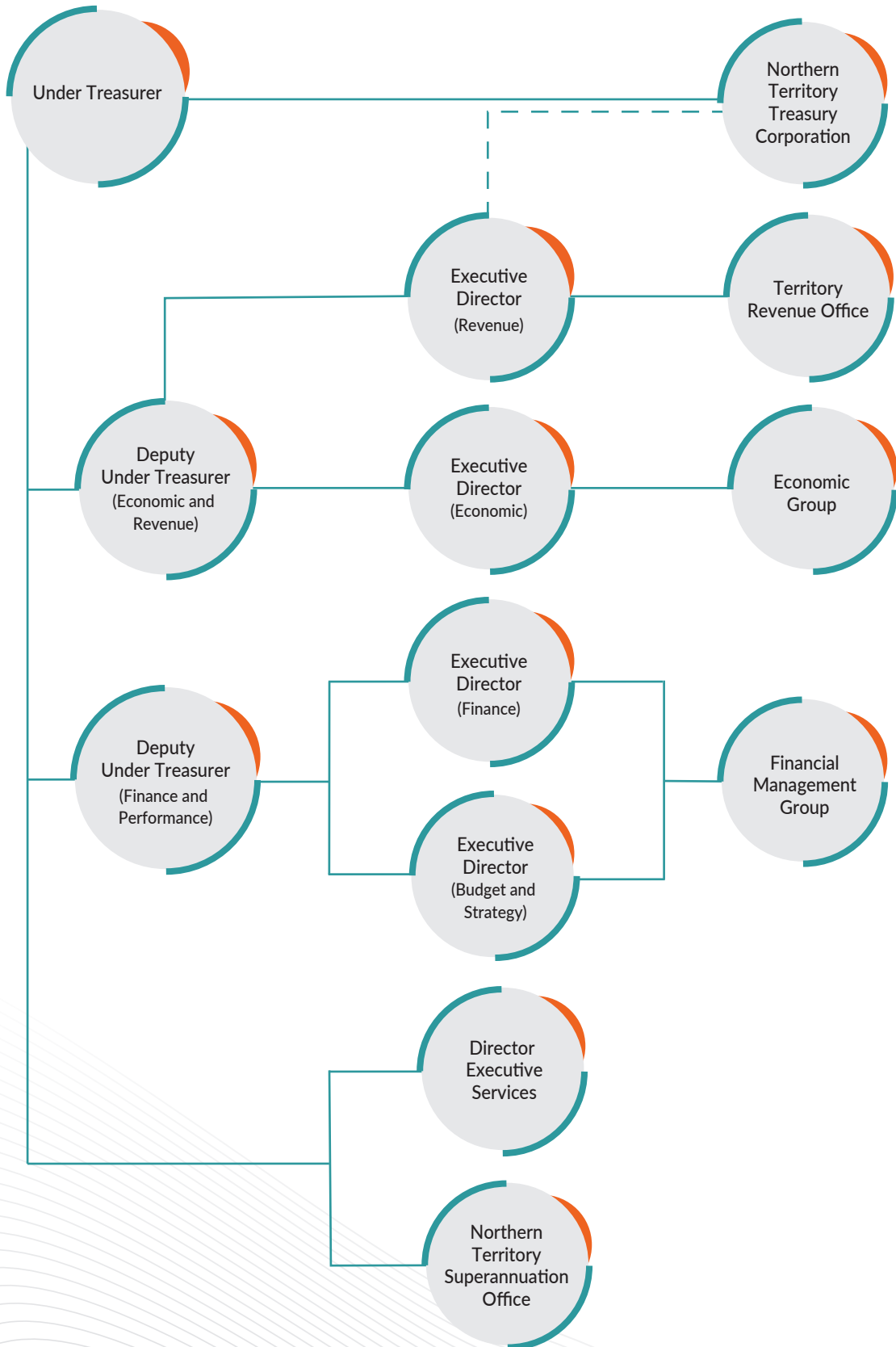
The Corporate Plan and key actions are published on the DTF website, treasury.nt.gov.au.

2023–2026 strategic goals:



Organisation

At 30 June 2025



Functions of the agency

The functions of DTF are provided through five business areas – Economic Group, Financial Management Group, Territory Revenue Office, Executive Services and the Northern Territory Superannuation Office.

Economic Group

- Provides comprehensive economic, commercial and risk management advice on major projects, initiatives and policies to government and other government agencies.
- Undertakes economic analysis and provides economic policy advice to government and other government agencies.
- Publishes information on economic and demographic trends that affect the Territory to inform governments and investors in their decision-making, and provides leadership to agencies in statistical analysis and its use in public policy design.
- Advises on the performance and governance of the Territory government owned corporations and the Motor Accident Compensation Commission (MA (and Fund)).
- Undertakes GST revenue modelling and forecasting to inform budget development and decision-making.
- Manages submissions and data returns to the Commonwealth Grants Commission (CGC) to advocate for the Territory's fair share of untied GST revenue.
- Manages Territory input to major national economic inquiries and reviews to represent the Territory's best interests, and unique needs and perspectives in national forums.
- Manages the government pricing framework to ensure a consistent approach to user charging arrangements.
- Guides consideration of appropriate governance structures to ensure government's investments are managed efficiently and effectively to deliver government objectives.

Financial Management Group

- Manages and coordinates the Territory budget process, administers and meets reporting obligations as prescribed in the FMA and the *Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001* (FITA), and oversees developing, monitoring and reporting on the Territory's fiscal strategy.
- Maintains the Territory's financial management and accountability framework, including providing advice on compliance with the framework and Australian accounting standards, and providing financial leadership to agencies in the Northern Territory Public Sector (NTPS).
- Analyses and provides advice on whole of government resource issues, including major government projects and initiatives with funding implications, to support achievement of key fiscal targets.
- Works with agencies on intergovernmental funding processes and agreements to secure the best possible outcomes for the Territory.
- Monitors whole of government and agencies' financial performance.
- Develops and monitors the Territory's infrastructure program from a whole of government perspective.
- Manages the Central Holding Authority (CHA) and provides financial services to the NTTC.
- Coordinates and monitors whole of government program evaluation activity to enhance the evidence base for policy decisions, and assists agencies to build their capability in this area.

Territory Revenue Office

- Responsible for the Territory's own-source tax and royalty revenue administration, collection and legislation.
- Provides advice and develops policy initiatives for own-source taxes, and mineral and petroleum royalties.
- Provides information and guidance to assist tax and royalty payers with compliance.
- Reduces risk to the Territory's revenue collections by promoting compliance through monitoring, data matching and audit activity.
- Promotes first home ownership and new home builds through the administration the HomeGrown Territory grant program.
- Undertakes revenue modelling and forecasting to inform budget development and decision-making.
- Independently reviews and determines tax and royalty payer objections, and manages any appeal process.

Executive Services

- Provides secretariat and executive support, including central coordination and liaison between the Treasurer's Office, ministers, Cabinet Office, Legislative Assembly and other government agencies, on Cabinet and ministerial business.
- Implements DTF's corporate governance framework and supports, and monitors work health and safety (WHS) policies.
- Provides corporate communications and publishing services for the agency.
- Works closely with DTF's shared services providers, the CMC, and Department of Corporate and Digital Development (DCDD), to achieve agency objectives.

Northern Territory Superannuation Office

- Provides superannuation services and expert advice to the Commissioner for Public Employment and various agencies to enable government to meet its superannuation obligations.
- Responsible for NTPS superannuation policy and administration, as well as legislation for a range of defined benefit superannuation and pension schemes.
- Provides services to members of various superannuation and pension schemes, and supports scheme trustees.
- Administers and makes superannuation and pension benefit payments.

Associated entities

Under the Administrative Arrangements Order, DTF is responsible for providing resources and assistance to support two independent entities to carry out their responsibilities: NTTC and the Utilities Commission. Both prepare their own annual reports to the Treasurer, which are tabled in parliament in accordance with their establishing legislation.

Northern Territory Treasury Corporation

NTTC is a government business division and central financing authority that borrows, lends and invests funds on behalf of the Territory. Its functions include:

- implementing the approved annual borrowing program to achieve government's funding objectives
- investing surplus short-term cash balances of government accounts
- providing loans to government, agencies, government owned corporations and, in certain circumstances, local governing authorities.

For further information about NTTC, please visit treasury.nt.gov.au/dtf/nttc.

Utilities Commission

The Utilities Commission is the independent economic regulator for the Territory, regulating the electricity supply, water supply, sewerage services and ports industries. With respect to these regulated industries, the Utilities Commission:

- regulates pricing and access
- performs licensing functions
- develops, monitors and enforces compliance with, and promotes improvement in, standards and conditions of service and supply
- develops and monitors the operation of codes and rules relating to the conduct or operations of a regulated industry or licensed entities
- investigates complaints relating to the conduct or operations of licensed entities
- assists consumers and other stakeholders with information
- provides ministerial briefings as requested on any matter referred by the minister.

The Utilities Commission is included in DTF's output structure for administrative purposes only.

For more information about the Utilities Commission, please visit utilicom.nt.gov.au.





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OUR PERFORMANCE

This chapter reports DTF's achievements in 2024- 25 and priorities for 2025-26 in relation to our strategic goals, as well as output performance against planned outcomes for 2024-25.

DTF's financial responsibilities include preparing both our own financial statements as well as those of CHA, reflecting the department's whole of government responsibilities.

Achievements in 2024-25

Goal 1: Support the Territory's fiscal sustainability and economic development

Achievements:

- Developed and published *Rebuilding the Economy: Northern Territory Economic Strategy 2025* in partnership with CMC.
- Supported government in development and release of a new fiscal strategy, incorporated in the 2025-26 Budget, in accordance with the FITA to align with new strategic priorities, and account for the Territory's current and projected fiscal and economic outlooks.
- Led the Territory's negotiations finalising national agreements to revitalise national competition policy including revised best practice principles and a national reform program with implementation funding.
- Advanced water supply and sewerage regulatory reforms to strengthen oversight of providers and outcomes for consumers.
- Implemented electricity pricing reform to better target support and improve financial sustainability of government subsidy.
- Completed engagement with the CGC *GST Revenue Sharing Relativities 2025 Methodology Review* on behalf of the Territory.
- Administered government's defined benefits schemes, including paying \$122 million in lump sum superannuation and invalidity benefits to 1,003 beneficiaries, and assisted in ensuring government meets its superannuation guarantee obligations.
- Advanced a project to review and improve management and investment of statutory funds.
- Provided expert advice and assistance to DCDD, the Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment (OCPE) and agencies to ensure government meets its superannuation obligations.
- Maintained control self-assessment programs in key regulatory areas to improve accountability and assurance.
- Continued collaborating with DCDD on developing a new revenue management system to meet contemporary business needs and reduce red tape for taxpayers.
- Undertook gambling tax reform by implementing minimum tax rates and raising annual tax caps across a range of gaming lines to bolster the own-source revenue base and improve the Territory's overall fiscal position.
- Broadened the payroll tax and stamp duty exemptions for charities and non-profit entities to improve certainty and reduce compliance costs for those operating in the not-for-profit sector.
- Introduced amendments to the *Payroll Tax Act 2009* to raise the tax-free threshold to \$2.5 million and exempt apprentice and trainee wages from 1 July 2025 to support local small businesses and encourage investment in apprentice and trainee positions across the Territory.
- Implemented three new housing grants under the HomeGrown Territory grant program to boost housing supply in the Territory and underpin population growth.
- In conjunction with financial institutions, approved 738 HomeGrown grants – 690 first home owner grants and 48 FreshStart new home grants.
- Implemented a payroll tax waiver for eligible businesses from 1 January 2025 to 30 June 2025.

Goal 2: Drive public sector performance and accountability

Achievements:

- Established and chaired the Standing Committee on Rebuilding the Economy to lead whole of government coordination and drive delivery.
- Attained full compliance with financial reporting and disclosure obligations, as specified in the FITA and FMA, including the 2023-24 TAFR, Treasurer's quarterly financial reports, 2024-25 Mid-Year Report and 2025-26 Budget.
- Achieved an unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements of each sector of government, as reported in the 2023-24 TAFR.
- Achieved an unmodified audit opinion on the Territory's defined benefit superannuation schemes.
- Supported government, agencies and stakeholders to develop policies, proposals, regulatory reform options and budget strategies through the provision of expert economic, commercial, governance and financial advice.
- Expanded and strengthened DTF's role in advice and assistance to government and agencies on major investment projects and government contracts.
- Coordinated and reviewed agency budget and actual machinery of government transfers.
- Engaged with the Commonwealth and electricity retailers to deliver energy bill relief to small businesses and households in the Territory.
- In conjunction with DCDD, continued rollout of the Sage agency budget management system across government, with 12 agencies utilising Sage to manage and report their budget in 2024-25 and a further 20 agencies in various stages of onboarding activities.
- Commenced development of a contemporary and standardised chief finance officer (CFO) job description and job evaluation tool for the Territory to facilitate CFO classifications.
- Delivered a CFO induction and strategic session for new and existing CFOs to convey expectations, understand contribution to decision-making, and to build connections with peers across the NTPS to facilitate collaboration.
- Hosted the Revenue Office Compliance Committee conference in May 2025, with over 60 attendees representing every state and territory sharing compliance insights, capabilities and performance measures.
- Collaborated with the Australian National University's School of Demography and Charles Darwin University's Northern Institute to review and modernise the population projection model.
- Two internal audits were completed by KPMG for the Revenue Office, on case management and allocation, and private and sensitive information management, with ongoing implementation of recommendations.
- Engaged with agencies and commenced development of a new Treasurer's Direction on grants and subsidies expense to support government's budget repair strategy through strengthening policies and processes to improve effectiveness of government spending.

Goal 3: Foster a culture of integrity, excellence and innovation

Achievements:

- Developed DTF's 2026 Recruitment Strategy that includes promoting DTF as an employer of choice and raising awareness of early career pathways to students making decisions on their future careers.
- Continued succession planning, and improved cross-training and staff rotation opportunities at all levels to manage key-person risk.
- Continued to support our staff through financial assistance and paid and unpaid leave for relevant study.
- Continued to award academic excellence to Territory school high achievers for relevant subjects including economics, finance and business.
- Worked with DCDD to deliver human resources (HR), digital governance and IT priorities to ensure DTF has the right technology, systems and processes to meet its strategic objectives.
- Continued to track and implement initiatives from DTF's 2023 People Matter Response Plan and prepare for the August 2025 survey.
- Commenced work on DTF's Positive Duty Response Plan, in line with new obligations under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1992*.
- Developed and circulated DTF's first stakeholder survey to measure performance against DTF's Customer Charter and Collaboration Principles, to improve and inform future planning.
- Commenced transferring conflict of interest forms to an online portal.
- Published six Ka-Ching newsletters to inform staff of key DTF projects and achievements.
- Utilised various communication channels to ensure staff understand their ethical responsibilities, generate a culture of integrity and accountability, and embed the right practices and attitudes in everyday processes and activities.
- Continued the DTF WHS Committee, with representatives from DCDD and CMC, to review and implement WHS policies and maintain a safe workplace.

Future priorities

DTF commenced work on its Strategic Corporate Plan 2025–2028 to ensure future priorities and goals align with the current environment and government priorities. As an outcome of this process, Goal 3 has been amended and therefore our future priorities reflect this change.

Goal 1: Support the Territory's fiscal sustainability and economic development

Priorities:

- Continue to implement the Government Pricing Framework, including providing guidance to agencies.
- Initiate and assess a triennial review of compensation contributions under the Motor Accidents Compensation (MAC) Scheme.
- Develop the Territory's National Competition Policy Jurisdiction-Specific Reform Plan to detail the Territory's approach to key competition reforms and alignment with best practice national competition principles.
- Progress reform of the water supply and sewerage services economic regulatory framework, including strengthening regulation in major centres and extending it to towns and communities across the Territory.
- Implement a new Direct Market Dealings Policy to support commercial proposals that deliver genuine value for the Territory in infrastructure and services delivery.
- Advance reforms to the water supply and sewerage services sector to improve regulatory oversight efficiency and sustainability.
- Develop a concessionary stamp duty framework for up-front 'farm in' agreements to facilitate exploration of mining and petroleum tenements in the Territory.
- Commence major review of the Territory's financial management legislation.
- Undertake a review of government strategies to optimise returns for the Territory.

Goal 2: Drive public sector performance and accountability

Priorities:

- Deliver a regulatory reform program to improve certainty and reduce timeframes, including implementing recommendations from the *Saying 'Yes' to Business Final Report* as part of *Rebuilding the Economy: Northern Territory Economic Strategy 2025*.
- Review the Regulation Making Framework to improve the quality and transparency of regulatory impact assessments produced across government.
- Implement an oversight framework to strengthen accountability and performance in delivering high-risk and high-value government contracts.
- Rollout a finance capability framework and standardised CFO job description and job evaluation tool to build finance capability across the NTPS, and plan for a pipeline of skilled finance professionals.
- In conjunction with DCDD, rollout a new reporting tool for agencies to effectively manage their cash requirements in real time and transition agencies to funded bank accounts as part of the new banking platform; issue revised whole of government cash management policies, procedures and a Treasurer's Direction; and assist agencies to adapt to the new approach. Continue to work with DCDD, the Land Title Office and the Integrated Land Management team in DLPE, to roll out e-conveyancing in the Territory.

- In conjunction with DCDD, finalise rollout of the Sage agency budget management system across government, commence development of stage 2 to capture whole of government budget data, and replace the Apex budget and reporting system.
- Continue to prioritise development and delivery of the new revenue management system, RevConnect, aimed at improving the taxpayer experience, engagement with government and reducing current administrative burden.
- In conjunction with DCDD, negotiate with the current superannuation software provider to achieve a licensing and maintenance contract extension beyond 31 December 2025.
- Worked collaboratively with Land Titles Office, DCDD and the Integrated Land Information System team in Department of Lands, Planning and Environment (DLPE) to progress the transition to e-conveyancing.

Goal 3: Attract and retain an agile, skilled and resilient workforce

Priorities:

- Develop a new Strategic Corporate Plan 2025–2028 to reset goals and key measures to align with government’s future priorities.
- Review and implement DTF’s workforce strategy plan to support delivery of its Strategic Corporate Plan and align to new directions and wider Territory Government policies.
- Strengthen succession planning and the professional development of staff to increase workforce capability.
- Transition all staff to MyPerformance plans to improve management of staff planning and development.
- Develop a DTF-specific guidance policy that addresses the risks related to the use of artificial intelligence (AI) technology and how AI can be used safely in the workplace.
- Maintain a staff retention rate of at least 80%.
- Expand on the training options available through external providers for employees’ professional development.
- Review all internal policies and procedures to ensure staff can operate in an efficient and organised manner.
- Develop an e-learning education program for internal and external revenue office stakeholders.
- Finalise DTF’s Positive Duty Response Plan.
- Review and update DTF’s WHS manual and guidelines in line with a two-year review cycle.
- Develop the capability of the Superannuation Office staff by providing industry-accredited training.



Output performance

This section reports the agency's performance against planned outcomes as per the 2024-25 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements*.

Output group	2024-25 Budget	2024-25 Actual	KPI met/not met
Financial management			
Compliance with financial reporting and disclosure obligations, as specified in the FITA	100%	100%	Met
Unmodified audit opinion on the financial statements of each sector of government in the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report	Yes	Yes	Met
Maintain or improve the Territory's credit rating of Aa3 (stable)	Yes	Yes	Met
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes ¹	≥ 80%	95%	Met
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with fiscal and strategic policy advice ²	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met
Economic			
Variation between key economic forecasts and actual outcomes ³	≤ 1ppt	≤ 0.2ppt	Met
Contribution of the government owned corporations to government's fiscal balance ⁴	≥ - \$156M	- \$202M	Not met
Maintain or improve the Territory's GST revenue-sharing relativities	≥ 5.06681	5.15112	Met
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes ¹	≥ 80%	70%	Not met
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with strategic policy advice ²	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met
Territory revenue			
Variation between revenue forecast and actual outcome	≤ 5%	3%	Met
Ministerial advice provided within allotted timeframes ¹	≥ 80%	76%	Not Met
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with revenue advice ²	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met
Overdue debt as a percentage of total revenue collected	< 1.70%	1.49%	Met
Territory taxation effort ⁵	≥ 90%	81.90%	Not met
Territory Revenue Office expenditure as a percentage of non-financial public sector taxes and royalties	< 1%	0.44%	Met
Superannuation			
Member statements issued within approved timeframes	100%	100%	Met
Satisfaction of the Treasurer with superannuation advice ²	≥ 5	≥ 5	Met
Unmodified audit opinion on superannuation reporting obligations	Yes	Yes	Met
Economic regulation			
Determinations, reports and approvals issued or published within statutory time frames	100%	100%	Met

FITA: *Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001*; ppt: percentage point; TAFR: Treasurer's Annual Financial Report

1 Refers to advice sought on correspondence to the Treasurer.

2 Measure ranges from a rating of 1 = extremely dissatisfied through to 6 = extremely satisfied.

3 Includes population, employment, unemployment, CPI and wage price index forecasts. Reference period is 2023-24 actual.

4 Target restated to correct technical error.

5 Measure reflects the most recent year assessed by the CGC compared to the states' average of 100%.

Financial performance

DTF manages two sets of financial statements: one for its own agency activities and one on behalf of the Territory (whole of government) including CHA. The two sets of accounts are closely interrelated, reflecting DTF's whole of government responsibilities.

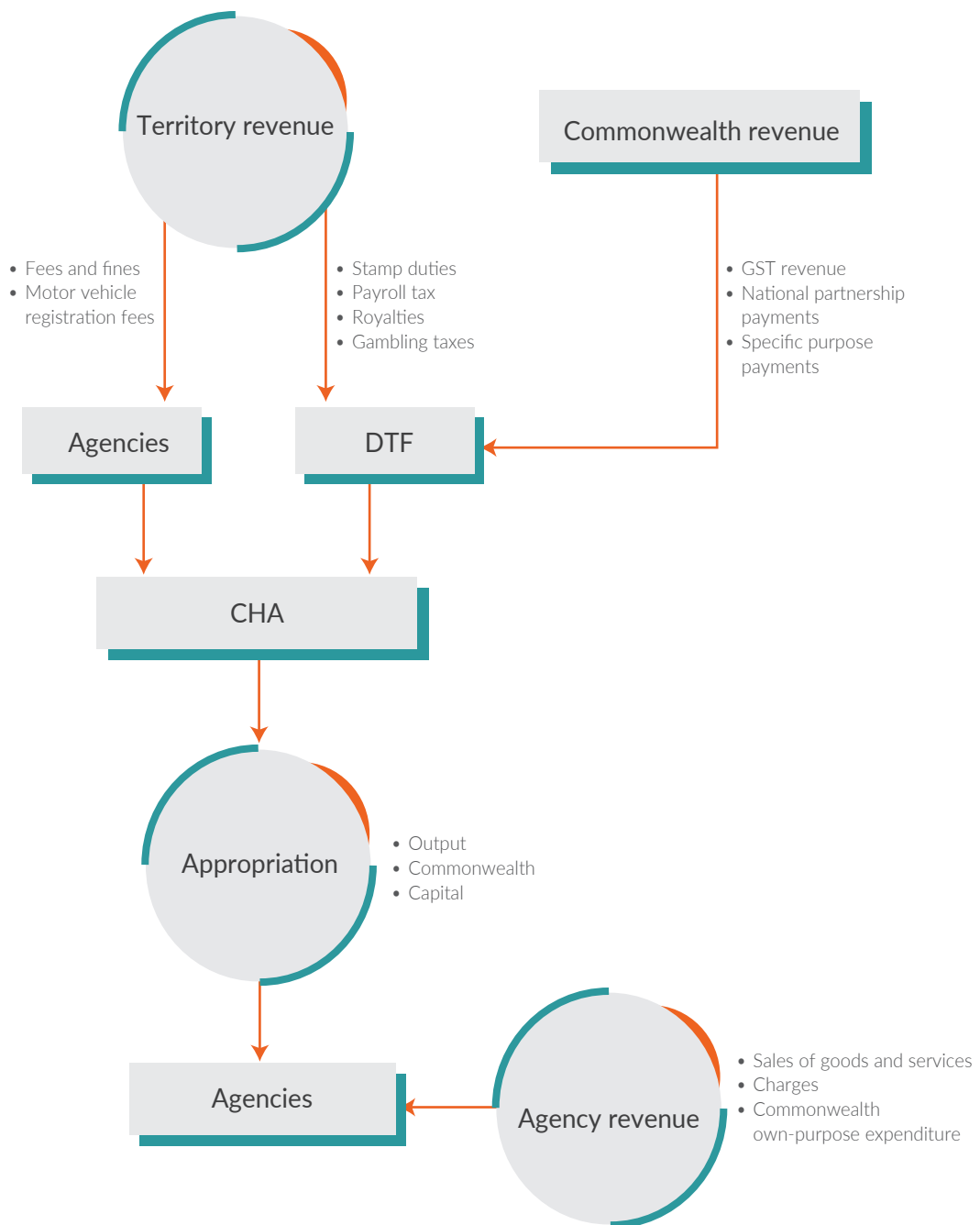
CHA is a representation of the Territory Government and reflects government's overall financial position as it holds ownership interest in all government-controlled entities. It receives all the Territory's main types of income and distributes this to agencies to fund the delivery of core services.

Although DTF (CHA) is the major receiver of funds, given the breadth of Territory income, agencies are also delegated to manage and administer the collection of some income on behalf of government. These funds are then transferred to CHA for distribution to agencies as appropriation.

A diagram of the interaction between DTF, CHA and other government agencies is provided at Figure 1, with information on the financial performance of DTF and CHA provided later in this report.



Figure 1: Relationship between DTF, CHA and agencies



Department of Treasury and Finance

Overview

The primary role of DTF is to provide specialist fiscal, economic, commercial and revenue policy advice and services to government. Its transactions with the public are limited to collecting Territory revenue and providing home owner assistance. Its other key financial deliverable is providing community service obligation (CSO) payments on behalf of government.

This section summarises DTF's 2024-25 financial results and provides an assessment of actual performance compared with the final budget for 2024-25 and 2023-24 result.

Key 2024-25 financial results include:

- total revenue of \$247.6 million, higher than the budget by \$5.2 million. Total revenue is \$31.7 million higher than in 2023-24 (2023-24: \$215.5 million).
- total expenses of \$220 million, \$14.6 million lower than budget. Total expenses is \$10.4 million higher than 2023-24 (2023-24: \$209.6 million).
- net surplus of \$27.5 million, directly resulting from revenue and expense variations outlined above (2023-24: \$5.9 million surplus).

Comprehensive operating statement

The comprehensive operating statement presents the flow of income and expenditure through the year.

Table 1: Comprehensive operating statement overview

	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Final budget	2024-25 Actual	Variation from final budget	Variation from 2023-24 actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue					
Output appropriation	205 032	192 108	192 108		- 12 924
Commonwealth appropriation	2 308	22 857	28 739	5 882	26 431
Sales of goods and services		362	362		362
Goods and services received free of charge	8 008	7 432	6 520	- 912	- 1 488
Other income	216	19 634	19 901	267	19 685
Total revenue	215 564	242 393	247 630	5 237	32 066
Expenses					
Employee expenses	16 009	17 710	15 793	- 1 917	- 216
Administrative expenses	17 820	20 438	16 039	- 4 399	- 1 781
Grants and subsidies	175 787	196 524	188 233	- 8 309	12 446
Interest expenses		9		- 9	
Total expenses	209 616	234 699	220 065	- 14 634	10 449
Net surplus/deficit (-)	5 948	7 694	27 565	19 871	21 617

Operating revenue

DTF's revenue consists mainly of output appropriation that relates to non-discretionary expenses such as CSOs paid on behalf of government and home owner assistance programs. In 2024-25, DTF received \$192.1 million in output appropriation, representing 78% of total operating income of \$247.6 million.

Output appropriation decreased by \$12.9 million from 2023-24. This was primarily due to the cessation of funding for the undergrounding power project. The decrease was partially offset by increased funding for regulated retail electricity tariffs and CSO payments. Commonwealth appropriation in 2024-25 was \$28.7 million, reflecting the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.

Notional revenue of \$6.5 million for goods and services received free of charge from DCDD and other shared service providers is lower than the final budget of \$7.4 million by \$0.9 million (2023-24: \$8 million).

Operating expenses

DTF's expenditure on CSO payments, grants and subsidies comprised 86% of expenditure as detailed in Figure 2. These are payments made on behalf of government and are non-discretionary in nature.

DTF incurs most of its expenditure through the Economic output group as the facilitator of CSOs, as illustrated in Figure 3. The economic output group also includes payment for the Territory's share of GST administration costs on behalf of government. The balance of DTF's budget relates to its own operations, mainly for employee and administrative expenses.

Key variations in operating expenses for 2024-25 compared to the final budget include:

- total grants and subsidies expense of \$188.2 million is lower than the 2024-25 final budget by \$8.3 million, mainly due to a lower uptake of homeowner grants, lower CSO payments to utility providers and offset by higher energy bill relief expenditure.
- total administrative expenses of \$16 million is lower than the 2024-25 final budget by \$4.4 million, mainly due to reduced consultant fees and ICT charges.
- total employee expenses of \$15.8 million is lower than the 2024-25 final budget by \$1.9 million due to lower than expected staffing and vacant positions

Figure 2: 2024-25 Expenditure by type

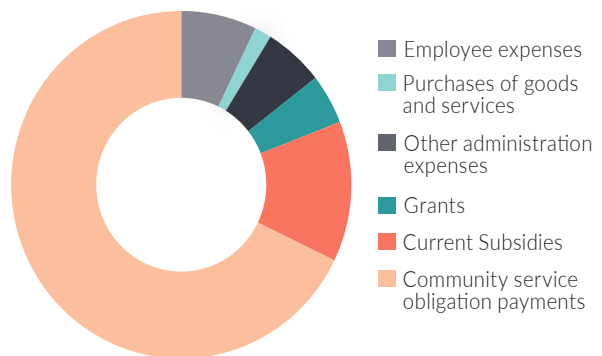
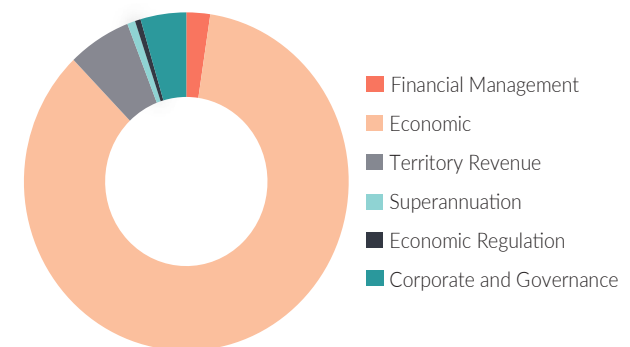


Figure 3: 2024-25 Expenditure by output group



Balance sheet

The balance sheet represents the stock of assets and liabilities of the agency. Table 2 compares the net asset position for 2024-25 with 2023-24.

Cash and deposits increased from 2023-24 by \$0.8 million to \$6.8 million in 2024-25, reflecting a cash injection of \$11 million from CHA to address increased receivables.

The increase in receivables of \$28.2 million in 2024-25 from 2023-24 mainly relates to the recovery of unspent funding of \$21 million relating to the ceased undergrounding power project, \$5 million from Commonwealth for the National Energy Bill Relief program and \$1.4 million from Jacana CSO for regulated retail electricity tariffs.

Table 2: Balance sheet overview

	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Actual	Variation from 2023-24 actual
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets			
Cash and deposits	5 980	6 843	863
Receivables	2 177	30 467	28 290
Advances and investments	25 000	25 000	
Property, plant and equipment	22	9	- 13
	33 179	62 319	29 140
<i>Less</i>			
Liabilities			
Payables and provisions	6 185	4 299	- 1 886
Net assets/equity	26 994	58 020	31 026

Central Holding Authority

Overview

As the parent financial entity of government, CHA does not transact directly with the public as do other government agencies. In contrast, it receives Commonwealth income, including GST revenue, national partnership and specific purpose payments, and Territory own-source revenue collected by other agencies on behalf of CHA. It then distributes this funding to agencies in the form of appropriations (see Figure 1 on page 23).

Key deliverables include:

- administering appropriation payments to agencies in accordance with the *Appropriation Act*
- maintaining government's investment portfolio
- managing government's borrowings
- recognising unfunded liabilities including superannuation, long service leave and workers compensation.

This section summaries the 2024-25 results and provides an assessment of actual performance compared to the final budget for 2024-25 and 2023-24 results. The final budget comprises the 2024-25 budget as published in the 2024-25 Budget in May 2025, plus all approved budget adjustments affecting 2024-25 since that publication.

Key financial results include:

- a net operating surplus of \$184 million in 2024-25, \$88 million higher than the \$96 million surplus projected in the 2024-25 final budget, but \$17 million lower than 2023-24
- net assets of \$5.23 billion, a \$209 million increase when compared to 2023-24 (see Table 4 on page 30).

The operating performance of CHA is driven by factors beyond its control, including fluctuations in GST and Territory taxation revenues, market conditions affecting investments and borrowings, and actuarial changes to the valuation of unfunded employee-related long service leave and superannuation liabilities.

Comprehensive operating statement

Table 3: Comprehensive operating statement overview

	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Final budget	2024-25 Actual	Variation from final budget	Variation from 2023-24 actual
	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
Revenue	6 824	7 580	7 425	- 155	601
Expenses	6 622	7 484	7 241	- 243	619
Net surplus/deficit (-)	201	96	184	88	- 17
Other comprehensive income	- 89		25	25	114
Comprehensive result	112	96	209	114	97

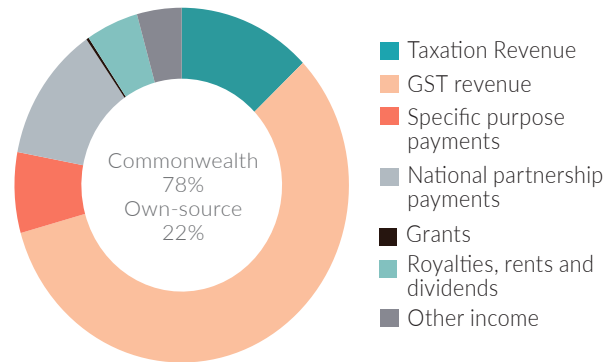
Operating revenue

The Territory continues to be heavily reliant on Commonwealth revenue, with GST revenue being the largest single transfer from the Commonwealth. GST revenue represents 58% of total CHA revenue, followed by tied Commonwealth revenue of 20%. The remaining 22% is Territory own-source revenue.

For 2024-25, CHA recorded total operating revenue of \$7.43 billion, \$155 million lower than projected in the 2024-25 final budget. Key variations include:

- lower national partnership revenue of \$203 million, largely due to the revised timing of Commonwealth-funded remote housing and road projects, to be recognised in 2025-26 and future years in line with expected milestone payments
- increased interest revenue of \$27 million largely due to net gains on Conditions of Service Reserve (COSR) investments due to improved financial market conditions and greater returns on short-term deposits
- partially offset by higher than anticipated royalty revenue of \$17 million due to growth in key commodity prices and depreciation of the Australian dollar.

Figure 4: CHA – revenue by source for 2024-25



When compared to the 2023-24 actual result, total operating revenue increased by \$601 million. Key variations include:

- an increase in GST revenue of \$240 million as a result of growth in the national GST collections pool and the Territory's GST relativity
- increased tied Commonwealth revenue of \$231 million, largely reflecting funding for comprehensive primary health care, National Water Grid Fund and the National Agreement on Social Housing and Homelessness
- increased taxation revenue of \$77 million primarily from:
 - additional payroll tax due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions mainly due to increased residential volumes
- higher than anticipated royalty revenue of \$40 million due to growth in key commodity prices and depreciation of the Australian dollar, combined with the resumption of works by a mine operator following suspension in 2023-24 due to Cyclone Megan.

Operating expenses

CHA's largest expense relates to appropriations paid to agencies to deliver government services in accordance with the *Appropriation Act*.

Other expenses reflect direct costs associated with workers compensation, borrowings and unfunded employee liabilities.

For 2024-25, CHA recorded total operating expenses of \$7.24 billion, \$243 million lower than projected in the 2024-25 final budget. Key variations include:

- lower than anticipated Treasurer's Advance payments to agencies of \$231 million set aside to meet one-off unforeseen costs
- lower than anticipated national partnership and specific purpose payments of \$89 million from the Commonwealth, passed on to agencies in line with revised milestone payments for various projects, partially offset by
- increased accruing costs for workers compensation expenses of \$35 million and long service leave expense of \$24 million due to annual actuarial adjustments and impacts of new enterprise agreements
- increased accruing costs for the National Redress Scheme as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and higher number of scheme participants.

When compared to the 2023-24 actual results, total operating expenses increased by \$619 million. Key variations include:

- higher national partnership and specific purpose payments of \$304 million from the Commonwealth, passed on to agencies in line with new and revised project milestones for various projects
- increased output appropriation payments of \$152 million made to agencies to fund government's operating commitments
- increased Treasurer's Advance payments of \$22 million to agencies to meet one-off unforeseen costs that arose in 2024-25
- higher interest expenses of \$82 million in line with new borrowing requirements for the Territory Government
- increased accruing costs for superannuation expense of \$32 million and workers compensation expense of \$24 million due to annual actuarial adjustments, combined with enterprise agreement outcomes.

Other comprehensive income

Items included in other comprehensive income represent non-cash movements to the volume or value of assets or liabilities that do not result from a transaction.

For 2024-25, CHA recorded a surplus of \$25 million in total other comprehensive income, reflecting movements in bond rates and actuarial assumptions used to value employee liabilities in accordance with accounting standards.

When compared to 2023-24, the \$115 million variation reflects volatility in bond rates and actuarial assumptions between years affecting the valuation of employee-related liabilities.

Balance sheet

Table 4 compares the net asset position for 2024-25 with 2023-24. Net assets increased by \$209 million from \$5.02 billion in 2023-24 to \$5.23 billion in 2024-25. This increase was driven by a \$1.49 billion increase in total assets, partially offset by a \$1.28 billion increase in total liabilities.

The increase in total assets of \$1.49 billion since 2023-24 reflects:

- increased investment in government entities of \$1.6 billion
- higher receivables of \$219 million reflecting an increase in accrued revenue for Commonwealth-funded projects
- lower cash balances of \$311 million, mainly relating to lower pre-funding activities by NTTC in 2024-25 compared to 2023-24.

The increase in liabilities of \$1.28 billion since 2023-24 reflects:

- increased borrowings of \$1.3 billion in line with government's borrowing requirements

- increased payables of \$176 million reflecting an increase in works undertaken by agencies for Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received
- increased other liabilities of \$128 million largely due to Commonwealth capital funding received in advance to be spent in future years as project milestones are met, combined with increased workers compensation liabilities
- partially offset by lower deposits of \$221 million held largely relating to lower funds held in trust and on behalf of NTTC as a result of lower pre-funding activities in 2024-25
- lower superannuation liabilities of \$175 million mostly due to an increase in the discount rate used in valuing the Territory's superannuation liabilities.

Table 4: Balance sheet overview

	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Actual	Variation from 2023-24
	\$M	\$M	\$M
Assets			
Cash and deposits	1 091	780	- 311
Receivables	284	503	219
Prepayments	317	326	9
Advances and investments	1 568	1 540	- 27
Equity investments	16 267	17 863	1 596
	19 527	21 013	1 486
<i>Less:</i>			
Liabilities			
Deposits held	1 365	1 144	- 221
Payables	102	278	176
Borrowings and advances	8 991	10 333	1 342
Employee benefits	419	446	26
Superannuation liability	3 031	2 856	- 175
Other liabilities	602	730	128
	14 510	15 787	1 277
Net assets/equity	5 017	5 226	209



3

OUR PEOPLE

As a central agency providing expert advice to the Territory Government to inform decision-making for the benefit of Territorians, we strive to ensure we have the right people in the right jobs.

Our aim is to develop current and future leaders capable of shaping policy and services for the Territory, while supporting our people to achieve their professional goals in a workplace where wellbeing, resilience, inclusion and diversity are at the centre of our culture.

Our workforce

We strengthen our capacity to meet and exceed DTF's organisational goals now and in the future by fostering a workplace culture of integrity, continuous learning, high performance and capability.

At 30 June 2025, DTF paid 111 staff (including NTTC and the Utilities Commission), or 106.7 full-time equivalents (FTE) compared with 120 staff, or 116.2 FTE, on 30 June 2024.

We have a strong focus on attracting, developing and retaining a highly skilled workforce. The majority of our staff are aged between 25 and 44, in mid-career development stage, with 5 (4%) more males than females.

All data presented in graphical form in this section relates to headcount at 30 June 2025.

Full-time equivalent staff by designation

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
ECO6	1.0	1.0	1.0
ECO4	3.0	3.0	1.0
ECO3	3.0	5.0	5.0
ECO2	4.0	3.0	3.0
ECO1	6.0	8.0	5.7
SAO2	6.0	6.0	6.6
SAO1	20.6	18.1	12.6
AO7	9.5	9.8	15.1
AO6	16.7	20.5	17.0
AO5	18.6	18.6	16.3
AO4	13.1	10.3	12.0
AO3	1.9	1.9	
Graduate trainees	9.0	11.0	11.5
Total	112.3	116.2	106.8



Diversity and inclusion

DTF has a diverse workforce, with 31% of staff from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds. This proportion is higher than the NTPS as a whole (21.5%).

We celebrate the breadth of backgrounds, as well as education and work experiences among our staff. Each individual's role in our workplace is valued and contributes to its high performing culture.

Of the 111 staff paid at 30 June 2025, 48% were women and 52% were men. This compares with the NTPS ratio of 63.4% women to 36.5% men.

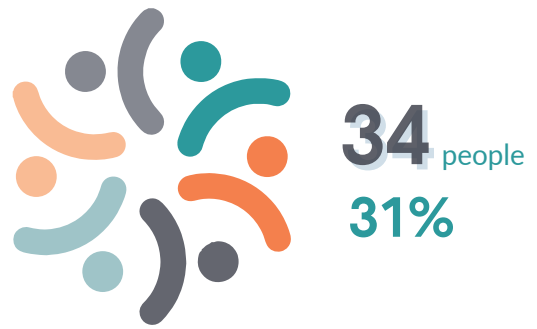
At our more senior levels, 43% of executive staff (SAO2 and above) were female (10 of 23). This compares with the NTPS average of 57.8% of executives being female.

The average age of our staff is 38 years, younger than the NTPS average age of 43 years.

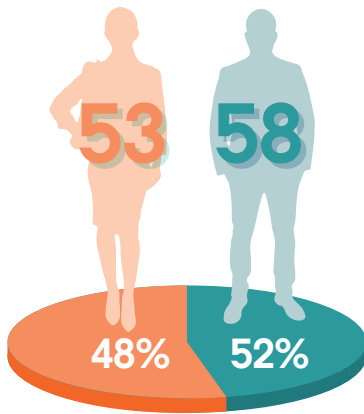
More than half DTF's workforce is under 40 years of age, while 18% are over 50 years of age. This relatively young demographic reflects our focus on providing early career pathways through work experience, vacation and graduate programs, with ongoing mentoring and development enabling staff to succeed in their professional goals and career advancement.

No staff member identifies as having a disability.

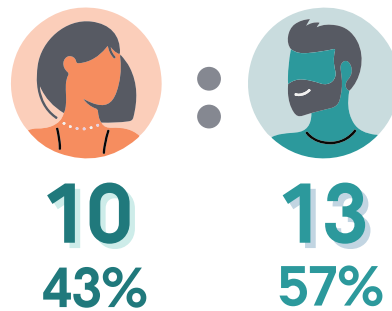
Culturally and linguistically diverse



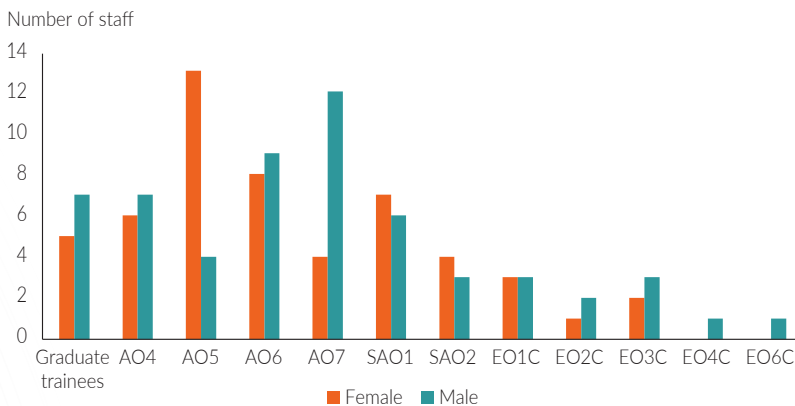
Female to male ratio



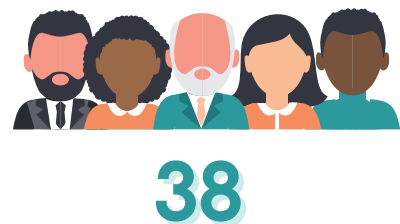
Female to male executive ratio



Staff by gender and designation as at 30 June 2025



Average age (years)



Career pathways

DTF has continued to develop and strengthen our entry-level career pathways, which include work experience, Aboriginal employment, vacation employment and our long-running graduate program. These channels are highly valued by candidates as providing a strong foundation for their career. There are clear pathways for advancement through DTF and the broader NTPS. Many DTF graduates have progressed to senior levels in DTF and other Territory Government departments, which demonstrates the success of the program in both attracting and retaining high caliber people, and developing current and future leaders.

We also provide award sponsorship to NT high school students who achieve academic excellence in the study of maths, economics, finance and business to raise awareness of the agency, and promote the early career pathways for students who are making decisions around their future careers, pursuing accounting, economics or finance degrees.

Career pathways

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Work experience		3	2
Aboriginal employment program			1
Vacation employees		2	3
Graduate trainees	9	11	12
Total	9	16	16

Professional development

Through our performance development agreements, we encourage our staff to consider and discuss their own career planning with their managers, and identify and achieve their professional goals. During 2024-25, there were three requests supported for complete mobility opportunities within the department and provided each employee valuable experience to broaden their skills.

DTF continues to offer an inter-treasury exchange program with South Australia DTF (SA Treasury). Work placement involves relocation of an employee to SA or the Territory for three to six months, where the opportunity to develop new skills and learn different processes is encouraged.

Over 2024-25, employees attended 134 training sessions, excluding in-house procured training.

Training and development expenses

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-24
Headcount at 30 June	131	126	117	120	111
Total training and development expenses (\$) ¹	85 303 ²	171 680	122 054	102 160 ³	160 807 ³

¹ Figures do not include the value of training sessions provided to staff by in-house experts and specialists, or subscription free online learning.

² Availability of training opportunities was significantly reduced during 2020-21 as a result of covid-19 restrictions.

³ The higher expenditure in 2024-25 reflects increased take-up of short course and external seminars, conferences and professional development workshops.

Study assistance and training

As we work through renewing our corporate strategic plan, providing support to build capability across the agency remains a strong focus for DTF. We continued to support work-related tertiary study, providing financial assistance and study time for 11 staff who undertook approved courses such as competition and consumer law, project administration, and units towards Chartered Accounting and Certified Practising Accountant qualifications, Certified Tax Adviser and Corporate Treasury Certification.

Our internal LinkedIn Learning Launchpad series continued, providing staff with 75 licenses that allow opportunities to participate in both group and individual training using the LinkedIn Learning platform.

Over the course of 2024-25, 18 LinkedIn Learning Launchpad sessions were conducted, with an average attendance of five people per session. More than 55% of activated licence holders completed online training independently, completing 22 LinkedIn Learning courses with an average duration of 1 hour and 35 minutes per viewer. In total, 183 courses and 740 videos were viewed, and 524 videos were completed.

DTF celebrate the success of our staff's achievements with announcements in the agency newsletter, Ka-Ching.

Over the course of 2024-25 DTF staff completed training on resilience and the WHS Committee undertook training with Gallagher Bassett on 'Psychosocial hazards in the workplace'.

As NTPS employees, staff are also required to undertake essential training online including:

- OneNTG orientation program
- appropriate workplace behaviours
- Code of Conduct
- merit selection
- foundational cross-cultural training
- introduction to the Independent Commissioner Against Corruption and mandatory reporting
- Fraud and corruption training (new essential in 2024-25).



Leadership programs

DTF invests in leadership development at various levels to enhance strategic leadership skills and prepare for succession opportunities. This year:

- two staff members commenced the Public Sector Management Program through the Queensland University of Technology (graduate diploma course)
- one commenced the Senior Leaders program and is due to complete it in 2025
- three were supported to complete the Emerging Leaders program through OCPE.
- four were supported to commence the Leadership for New Managers course through OCPE.

Wellbeing

- In October 2024, DTF published a Commitment to Wellbeing to promote and enhance overall health and wellbeing of our valued DTF employees. DTF aims to continue to foster a supportive and positive workplace culture, which will contribute to the overall success and sustainability of our agency.
- Mental Health Month October 2024 was a month-long program to increase awareness about mental health in the workplace and educate staff on resources and support available. A suite of activities were held throughout the month to encourage collaboration, celebrate achievements and have meaningful conversations. Staff were offered a lesson on mindfulness methods and a seminar series curated to understand techniques around overthinking, stress, self-compassion and forming good habits.

- DTF values diversity and participates in cultural celebrations such as hosting harmony week with activities and a morning tea, contributing to the NTPS NAIDOC week event, promoting Diversity Council Australia seminars and hosting a lunar new year activity.
- DTF held a confidential survey to understand the psychosocial hazards and factors that influence the health and safety of our staff, with the aim to increase our workplace's psychological safety.
- DTF continue to promote the Employee Assistance Program to ensure staff are aware of how to access the broad range of services and feel encouraged to engage the services.
- Other positive practices in place include charity fundraising, an annual 10,000 step challenge and offering various training opportunities.

People Matter

DTF's response plan to the 2023 People Matter survey continued with key actions including:

- aligning relevant charities and events to support DTF's Commitment to Wellbeing, and Inclusion and Diversity calendar
- promoting the NTPS Mentally Healthy Workplace toolkit.

DTF values the bi-annual People Matter survey and plans to continue to respond and build on agency policies based on the results of the next survey, scheduled for August 2025.

Employment instructions

Under PSEMA, OCPE issues employment instructions that provide direction to agencies on HR matters. DTF met all obligations as required under each of the 15 employment instructions in 2024-25.

Public sector principles

Part 1a, sections 5a to 5f of PSEMA lists the general principles underlying this legislation. These principles need to be upheld by agencies, chief executives (CEs) and NTPS employees.

In 2024-25, DTF complied with all the prescribed principles.

Administration Management Principle

(PSEMA section 5b)

DTF provided effective, efficient and appropriate services to the community and government, ensuring appropriate use of public resources while working cooperatively and responsively carrying out our functions objectively, impartially and with integrity.

Human Resource Management Principle

(PSEMA section 5c)

Workplace diversity and equity is upheld and provides everyone equal opportunity to make the most of their talents and abilities in the workplace. Our workplace environment ensures our employees are treated fairly, reasonably and in a non-discriminatory way.

Merit Principle

(PSEMA section 5d)

DTF appointments are based on the principle of merit. Employees are capable and competent in performing their duties, having the knowledge, skills, experience and qualifications required to be successful in their role, and have potential for future development.

Equality of Employment Opportunity Principle

(PSEMA section 5e)

DTF encourages staff to continually develop and access career development opportunities, which includes exchange, transfer and mobility. Implementation of a special measures policy assists DTF to avoid unlawful discrimination while promoting diversity in its workforce.

Performance and Conduct Principle

(PSEMA section 5f)

DTF champions NTPS values, treating our employees fairly, equitably, and with proper courtesy and consideration. DTF officers avoid actual or apparent conflicts of interest and ensure personal conduct does not adversely affect their performance or that of other public sector officers while performing their duties objectively, impartially, professionally and to the best of their ability with integrity.



4

GOVERNANCE

DTF has a strong corporate governance culture based on a broad range of governing principles, and risk and audit management. SMG has primary responsibility for the governance of DTF.

Committees

There are five subcommittees that provide advice to the Under Treasurer (UT) through SMG, which are supported by the relevant shared service providers.

CMC provides business, financial, strategic communications and corporate governance support to DTF under a shared services arrangement. DCDD provides other corporate services, which include HR, ICT, procurement and information management.

Senior Management Group

SMG supports the UT and provides high level monitoring, strategic direction and decision-making, with a focus on a cross-divisional, whole-of-agency perspective in relation to our department's operations and processes.

SMG membership at 30 June 2025:

- Tim McManus – UT (Chair)
- Mick Butler – Deputy UT, Economics and Revenue
- Jason Robertson – Executive Director, Economics
- Sarah Rummery – Executive Director, Revenue
- Tiziana Hucent – Executive Director, Finance
- Tarrant Moore – Executive Director, Budget and Strategy.

During 2024-25, all SMG subcommittees were assessed and terms of reference reviewed to improve the operation and effectiveness of each committee.

Audit and Risk Management Committee

DTF has a joint Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC) with CMC, including the OCPE. It provides independent and objective advice and support to CEs of each agency on the effectiveness of their risk management, internal control, compliance and corporate governance frameworks.

The ARMC comprises five members: two independents (one serving as Chair) and one representative from each of CMC, DTF and OCPE.

ARMC membership at 30 June 2025:

- Graham Symons – independent Chair
- Jean Doherty – Deputy CE, Corporate and Strategic Services, CMC
- Mick Butler – Deputy Under Treasurer, Economics and Revenue, DTF
- Ursula White – Director, Aboriginal Employment and Career Development, OCPE
- Janet Hanigan – independent member; Executive Director, Strategic Policy Coordination (Attorney-General's Department).

Key activities during 2024-25 include:

- monitoring the implementation of the Shared Services Internal Audit Plan (SSIAP) 2024-25
- overseeing the internal audit function, including review and endorsement of the SSIAP and DTF-specific internal audit plans, and monitoring audit action registers at each meeting
- monitoring agencies' fraud risk and incident registers
- reviewing and endorsing corporate policies across the shared services
- endorsing the SSIAP 2025-26.

The Committee met four times during 2024-25.

Internal audits and reviews

The agency seeks independent assurance of its activities through the internal audit function. Internal audit provides advice to the UT and SMG on the adequacy and effectiveness of DTF’s structures, systems and internal controls, and identifies opportunities for improvement.

This assurance is achieved through the SSIAP, delivered by CMC Shared Services and

supplemented by the DTF-specific internal audit plan, which is appended to and forms part of the SSIAP.

In 2024–25, three internal audits and reviews were completed under the SSIAP. These reviews were endorsed by the agency heads and ARMC, and focused on areas of strategic and operational significance.

Audit or review	Objective
Territory Records Manager (TRM) information security review	Assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of record keeping security controls and user access settings within Content Manager (TRM), with a focus on protecting sensitive information and aligning with Territory Government information security expectations.
Value for Territory 2024 compliance review	Assessed the agency’s compliance with Territory Government Procurement Rules and contract management processes across tiers 1 to 5.
ICT asset management audit	Reviewed the governance framework and internal controls supporting the management of ICT assets across agencies. The review examined processes governing allocation, tracking, maintenance and disposal of assets, with specific regard to compliance with Territory Government policy requirements.

External audit

The agency is also subject to the Northern Territory Auditor-General’s assurance program under the *Audit Act 1995*. Audits and reviews of DTF completed in 2024-25 included:

- agency compliance audit
- Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme
- Treasurer’s Annual Financial Statements audit.

KPMG completed two internal audits in 2024-25 for TRO:

- private and sensitive information management
- case allocation and management.



Strategic Human Resources Committee

The Strategic Human Resources Committee (SHRC) monitors and oversees strategic HR planning and management for DTF, and compliance with PSEMA and associated employment frameworks consistent with the DTF Corporate Plan.

The role of the committee is to:

- endorse and monitor performance against DTF strategic workforce plans, leadership strategies and succession planning
- oversee recruitment to DTF to ensure alignment with strategic workforce plans, with the aim of building high functioning teams, adaptability and a strong performance culture
- oversee employee mobility, flexibility and development programs as key measures to support staff capability and retention
- provide strategic oversight and advice to assist with case-managed employees, grievances and unattached employees
- manage DTF's workforce-related risks and compliance requirements
- take opportunities to grow DTF's people management capability
- influence improvement of HR services provided by DCDD under the shared services arrangement and consistent with the OneNTG approach.

The committee met fortnightly throughout 2024-25.

Key outcomes of SHRC for 2024-25 included:

- built on the strategic workforce plan and continued implementing and monitoring of key initiatives in the Corporate Plan

- continued to review applications and support DTF's working from home policy as part of its flexible work arrangements
- overseeing the 2024 and 2025 graduate programs, work experience and vacation employment placements
- considered requests for outside employment, flexible work arrangements and study assistance
- monitored excess leave, ensuring plans are in place with staff to use that leave
- monitored DTF's performance on all staffing matters
- monitored the proportion of DTF staff with performance plans in place, and supported training and mobility opportunities identified in those plans.

DTF continued its commitment to wellbeing by promoting and enhancing overall health and wellbeing of its staff to foster a supportive and positive workplace culture.

As part of its ongoing commitment to employee wellbeing, DTF:

- offered free flu vaccinations to staff in April 2025
- held personal development sessions, open to all staff, through the LinkedIn Learning Launchpad series
- ran an information campaign and held interactive activities in line with Mental Health Month
- shared regular WHS posts on the agency's intranet encouraging a proactive approach to wellness and workplace safety.

Digital Governance Committee

The Digital Governance Committee (DGC) provides strategic direction for DTF's use of ICT. It oversees the ICT work plan and receives updates on the cybersecurity environment. It also ensures ICT frameworks, strategies and policies are fit for purpose and promote efficient work practices.

The committee's key responsibilities include:

- reviewing and endorsing business cases and project plans for DTF digital initiatives and investment decisions, including submissions for major digital investments or initiatives for approval by the Territory Government ICT Governance Board
- overseeing delivery of digital initiatives and reviewing project performance
- overseeing development and monitoring of digital strategic decisions and policies
- monitoring the agency's digital environment to ensure risks and issues are identified, and appropriately managed
- providing oversight to ensure information is managed in accordance with DTF's risk appetite including risks associated with security, access, privacy, business continuity and investment.

DGC is also the interdepartmental liaison point for whole of government ICT initiatives, particularly where those initiatives relate to the work of DTF.

Key outcomes of DGC for 2024-25 included:

- received updates from and worked collaboratively with DCDD to progress negotiations with the APEX vendor, Decysis

- continued monitoring the development of RevConnect
- worked collaboratively with DCDD to progress negotiations with the SuperB vendor, Bravura
- continued monitoring development of Sage including procuring and developing training videos for internal and external stakeholders
- monitored implementation of the cloud-based upgrade to Quantum, the management system for NTTC
- noted findings from NTTC's internal audit in relation to ICT matters including the Quantum upgrade
- received a presentation from DCDD on using Microsoft Office Co-pilot following move to Office 365 and noted risks and implications for the agency
- noted two internal audits completed by KPMG for TRO, covering management of private and sensitive information, and case allocation and management
- noted post-incident review reports, one pertaining to the Integrated Revenue Administration system (INTRA) firewall issue, the other relating to a database issue
- received updates on a non-malicious data breach including the rectification and remediation actions
- received a presentation from the e-conveyancing project manager
- received a presentation from the RevConnect project manager.

The committee met four times during 2024-25.

Work Health and Safety Committee

DTF is committed to a workplace that fosters behaviour aimed at preventing injury, illness or death to our employees, contractors and visiting workers. The committee provides advice to the UT, through SMG, on WHS issues to facilitate the health and safety of employees and clients in the workplace.

The committee is chaired by the Commissioner of Superannuation, and includes members from DCDD and CMC (providing HR support and corporate support, respectively). The committee has governance oversight of WHS obligations under the *Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2011*, including:

- advising the UT on establishing, maintaining and monitoring programs, measures and procedures in the workplace relating to the health and safety of employees
- developing and maintaining a WHS management system incorporating policies and programs in accordance with relevant legislation
- promoting a culture of responsibility and accountability for personal health and safety in the workplace
- ensuring WHS issues are considered in planning and implementing any major workplace changes or new work processes
- information sharing and coordination relating to the strategic, cross-government WHS reform context
- training first aid and fire warden office holders
- undertaking regular programmed inspections of DTF's workplaces.

Key achievements during the year include:

- continued to review DTF's WHS manual and guidelines regularly to ensure they remain relevant and provide clear processes.
- continuing to monitor and implement recommendations arising from an internal audit of DTF's WHS management system that was conducted by CMC

- continued implementing DTF's processes in-line with NTPS Work Health and Safety Strategic Priorities Plan 2023–2025
- continued to reflect DTF's positive duty to eliminate discrimination, sexual harassment and victimisation under Commonwealth and Territory legislation
- engaging executives in workplace inspections, demonstrating their personal commitment to workplace safety
- facilitating workplace assessments to assist staff with their work station setup.

The committee met four times during 2024-25.

To further support wellbeing, DTF funds an employee assistance program for staff and their families that aims to provide support and develop practical resilience where required. Accessing and usage of the program is promoted through the agency's internal communication channels as well as at related activities in line with mental health initiatives. It is also directly provided to employees when identified or requested.

Employee assistance program uptake

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Financial year expenditure (\$)	19 333	23 077	17 157
Total sessions	91	100	86

WHS incidents in 2024-25 included three that occurred while employees were in the workplace.

WHS incidents reported

	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Medical incident	2	2	0
Slip, trip or fall	1	4	1
Other		1	2
Total	3	7	3

No new workers compensation claims were lodged during 2024-25.

Records and information

The *Information Act 2002* combines freedom of information (FOI), privacy and records management legislation, and it affects how we collect, use and store government and personal information.

In compliance with section 11 of the *Information Act 2002*, DTF regularly updates its website, which describes DTF's structure and functions, and how these affect the public. The website also provides a comprehensive listing of publicly available information and advises how to access other information not publicly available.

Information requests

Part 3 of the *Information Act 2002* sets out the process for accessing government information, and accessing and correcting personal information held by DTF.

In 2024-25, DCDD managed FOI and privacy on behalf of DTF and other Territory Government agencies under a centralised model. Details on how to apply for access to information, with links to relevant legislation and related agencies, can be found on DTF's website. Further assistance can be provided by contacting:

Freedom of Information Services
GPO Box 2391 DARWIN NT 0801
Telephone: 08 8999 1793
Email: FOI@nt.gov.au
Web: treasury.nt.gov.au/InformationAct

During 2024-25, DTF received seven FOI applications. Of the seven applications received:

- two applicants received part of the available information requested
- one applicant received none of the information requested
- one was withdrawn before a decision could be made.

There were three open applications at 30 June 2024 that were carried forward to be finalised during 2025-26.

There were no complaints or appeals to decisions made during 2024-25.

Privacy complaints and inquiries

DTF received no privacy complaints or inquiries from the Ombudsman during 2024-25.

Records and information management

Records and archives management standards are established through Part 9 of the *Information Act 2002*, and section 131(2) requires agencies to report annually on their compliance with this part.

In line with the Northern Territory Government Records Management Standards for Public Sector Organisations, DTF continued to use compliant record management practices.

Competitive neutrality

DTF is required to disclose all allegations of non-compliance with the Territory Government's Policy Statement on Competitive Neutrality and report findings of investigations.

No complaints were received or investigated in 2024-25.

Legislation administered

DTF was responsible for administering the following legislation in 2024-25:

<i>Administrators Pensions Act 1981</i>	<i>Merlin Project Agreement Ratification Act 1998</i> (provisions about royalties)
<i>Advance Bank Integration Act 1998</i>	<i>Mineral Royalties Act 2024</i>
<i>Appropriation Act</i>	<i>Mineral Royalty Act 1982</i>
<i>Bank of South Australia (Merger with Advance Bank) Act 1996</i>	<i>Mining (Gove Peninsula Nabalco Agreement) Act 1968</i> (provisions about royalties)
<i>Companies (Unclaimed Assets and Moneys) Act 1963</i>	<i>Motor Accidents (Compensation) Act 1979</i>
<i>Competition Policy Reform (Northern Territory) Act 1996</i>	<i>Motor Accidents (Compensation) Commission Act 2014</i>
<i>Electricity Reform Act 2000</i> (provisions about price regulation and provisions about the setting of licence fees)	<i>Motor Vehicles Act 1949</i> (Part V)
<i>Financial Agreement Between the Commonwealth, States and Territories (Approval) Act 1994</i>	<i>Payroll Tax Act 2009</i>
<i>Financial Management Act 1995</i>	<i>Petroleum Royalty Act 2023</i>
<i>Financial Relations Agreement (Consequential Provisions) Act 2000</i>	<i>Racing and Betting Act 1983</i> (Part IV, Division 5 and Part IVA, Division 5)
<i>First Home Owner Grant Act 2000</i>	<i>Revenue Units Act 2009</i>
<i>Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001</i>	<i>Soccer Football Pools Act 1978</i> (provisions about duties)
<i>Gaming Control Act 1993</i> (provisions about taxes and levies)	<i>Stamp Duty Act 1978</i>
<i>Gaming Machine Act 1995</i> (Part 8)	<i>Superannuation Act 1986</i>
<i>Government Owned Corporations Act 2001</i>	<i>Superannuation Guarantee (Safety Net) Act 1993</i>
<i>Legislative Assembly Members' Pensions Act 1979</i>	<i>Taxation Administration Act 2007</i>
<i>Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation Contributions Act 2004</i>	<i>Territory Insurance Office (Sale) Act 2014</i>
<i>McArthur River Project Agreement Ratification Act 1992</i> (provisions about royalties)	<i>Totalisator Licensing and Regulation Act 2000</i> (provisions about wagering tax)
	<i>Unclaimed Superannuation Benefits Act 1998</i>
	<i>Water Supply and Sewerage Services Act 2000</i> (except sections 32(1) and (5), 46, 49(3), 50(2), 52(2), 55(1), 57(2), 61(1) and 63(5), (6) and (7))



5

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Department of Treasury and Finance

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Department of Treasury and Finance have been prepared based on proper accounts and records in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and with the requirements as prescribed in the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position on that date.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Timothy McManus
Under Treasurer

30 September 2025



Matthew Young
Chief Financial Officer

30 September 2025

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000
INCOME			
Appropriation	4		
Output		192 108	205 032
Commonwealth		28 739	2 308
Sales of goods and services	5	362	
Interest revenue		203	188
Goods and services received free of charge	6	6 520	8 008
Other income	7	19 697	28
TOTAL INCOME	3	247 629	215 564
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	8	15 793	16 009
Administrative expenses			
Purchases of goods and services	9	3 543	3 787
Depreciation and amortisation	17	13	13
Other administrative expenses ¹	10	12 483	14 020
Grant and subsidy expenses			
Current	11a	29 099	1 107
Capital	11b	9 882	20 000
Community service obligations	11c	149 252	154 680
Interest expenses			
TOTAL EXPENSES	3	220 065	209 616
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		27 564	5 948
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		27 564	5 948

¹ Includes DCDD service charges and Department of Logistics and Infrastructure (DLI) repairs and maintenance service charges.

The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Balance sheet

At 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	13	6 843	5 980
Receivables	15	30 467	2 177
Total current assets		37 310	8 157
Non-current assets			
Advances and investments	16	25 000	25 000
Property, plant and equipment	17	9	22
Total non-current assets		25 009	25 022
TOTAL ASSETS		62 318	33 179
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables	18	1 703	3 460
Provisions	20	2 596	2 725
Total current liabilities		4 299	6 185
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4 299	6 185
NET ASSETS		58 020	26 994
EQUITY			
Capital		- 87 482	- 90 945
Accumulated funds		145 502	117 939
TOTAL EQUITY		58 020	26 994

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25				
Accumulated funds	117 939	27 564		145 503
Total accumulated funds	117 939	27 564		145 503
Capital – transactions with owners				
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	3 677			3 677
Equity transfers in	210 632			210 632
Other equity injections	1 126		9 900	11 026
Equity withdrawals				
Capital withdrawal	- 289 874		- 6 437	- 296 311
Equity transfers out	- 16 507			- 16 507
Total capital – transactions with owners	- 90 945		3 463	- 87 482
Total equity at end of financial year	26 993	27 564	3 463	58 020
2023-24				
Accumulated funds	111 991	5 948		117 939
Total accumulated funds	111 991	5 948		117 939
Capital – transactions with owners				
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	3 677			3 677
Equity transfers in	210 632			210 632
Other equity injections	1 126			1 126
Equity withdrawals				
Capital withdrawal	- 270 399		- 19 475	- 289 874
Equity transfers out	- 16 507			- 16 507
Total capital – transactions with owners	- 71 471		- 19 475	- 90 946
Total equity at end of financial year	40 520	5 948	- 19 475	26 993

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Appropriation received			
Output		192 108	205 032
Commonwealth		21 446	2 293
Other operating receipts		- 679	369
Interest received			
Total operating receipts		212 875	207 694
Operating payments			
Payments to employees		15 886	15 958
Payments for goods and services		8 603	12 047
Grants and subsidies paid			
Current		29 099	1 107
Capital		9 882	20 000
Community service obligations		152 005	158 266
Interest paid			
Total operating payments		215 475	207 378
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	14	- 2 600	315
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Equity injections		9 900	
Total financing receipts		9 900	
Financing payments			
Equity withdrawals		6 437	19 475
Total financing payments		6 437	19 475
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities		3 463	- 19 475
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held		863	- 19 160
Cash at beginning of financial year		5 980	25 139
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	13	6 843	5 979

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Objectives and funding

Department of Treasury and Finance's (DTF) primary role is to provide specialist fiscal, economic and commercial policy advice and services to government to assist in delivering services and infrastructure to benefit Territorians.

DTF is predominantly funded by and dependent on the receipt of parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which DTF controls resources to carry on its functions and deliver outputs. For reporting purposes, outputs delivered by DTF are summarised into five output groups. The operations of the independent economic regulator, the Utilities Commission, for which DTF has no responsibility (or authority) for delivery, is part of DTF's structure for administrative purposes only. Note 3 provides summary financial information in the form of a comprehensive operating statement by output group.

2. Statement of material accounting policy information

a) Machinery of government changes

Transfers in

Details of transfer: Regulatory Reform transferred from the Department of Trade, Business and Asian Relations

Basis of transfer: instrument dated 28 November 2024

Date of transfer: effective from 1 July 2024

The assets and liabilities transferred as a result of this change were as follows:

	\$000
Total assets	<hr/>
Liabilities	<hr/>
Provisions	32
Other liabilities	3
Total liabilities	<hr/> 35
Net assets	<hr/> - 35

b) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA, related Treasurer's Directions and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). The FMA requires DTF to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements should include:

- certification of the financial statements
- comprehensive operating statement
- balance sheet
- statement of changes in equity
- cash flow statement
- applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Statement of material accounting policy information (continued)

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024-25 financial year

Several amendments and interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting period, but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for 2024-25.

Several amendments to interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

c) Agency and Territory items

The DTF financial statements include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which DTF has control (agency items) and is able to utilise to further its own objectives. Certain items, while managed by the agency, are administered and recorded by the Territory rather than the agency (Territory items). Territory items are recognised and recorded in the CHA as discussed below.

Central Holding Authority

CHA is the 'parent body' that represents the government's ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

It also records all Territory items, such as income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by government and managed by agencies on behalf of government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as GST revenue), fines, and statutory fees and charges.

CHA also holds certain Territory assets not assigned to agencies as well as certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies such as unfunded superannuation and long service leave.

CHA recognises and records all Territory items, and therefore, these items are not included in the agency's financial statements. However, as DTF is accountable for certain Territory items managed on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 28 – Schedule of administered Territory items.

d) Presentation and rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, with amounts of \$500 or less being rounded down to zero. Figures in the financial statements and notes may not equate due to rounding.

e) Contributions by and distributions to government

DTF may receive contributions from government when government is acting as owner of the agency.

Conversely, DTF may make distributions to government. In accordance with the FMA and Treasurer's Directions, certain types of contributions and distributions, including those relating to administrative restructures, have been designated as contributions by and distributions to government. These designated contributions and distributions are treated by DTF as adjustments to equity.

The statement of changes in equity provides additional information in relation to contributions by and distributions to government.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group

	Note	Financial Management		Economic		Territory Revenue		Superannuation	
		2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME									
Appropriation	4								
Output		6 402	5 710	167 378	181 303	10 605	11 070	2 420	1 709
Commonwealth				28 739	2 293		15		
Interest revenue				203	188				
Sales of goods and services	5	362							
Goods and services received free of charge	6								
Other income	7					19 634	4	4	
TOTAL INCOME		6 764	5 710	196 320	183 784	30 239	11 089	2 424	1 709
EXPENSES									
Employee expenses	8	4 632	4 716	3 077	3 001	3 332	3 236	1 129	1 180
Administrative expenses									
Purchases of goods and services	9	573	384	566	529	675	725	626	697
Depreciation and amortisation	17								
Other administrative expenses ¹	10			5 963	6 012				
Grant and subsidy expenses									
Current ²	11a			29 099	360		747		
Capital ³	11b				20 000	9 882			
Community service obligations	11c			149 253	154 680				
TOTAL EXPENSES		5 205	5 100	187 957	184 582	13 890	4 708	1 755	1 877
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		1 559	610	8 363	- 798	16 348	6 381	670	- 168
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		1 559	610	8 363	- 798	16 348	6 381	670	- 168

1 Economic output reflects GST administrative payments.

2 Economic output reflects funding profile of the National Energy Bill Relief program.

3 Economic output reflects cessation of the underground power project and Territory revenue output reflects reclassification of home owner grants from current grants.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group (continued)

	Note	Economic Regulation		Corporate and Governance		Total	
		2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME							
Appropriation	4						
Output		1 308	1 291	3 995	3 949	192 108	205 032
Commonwealth						28 739	2 308
Interest revenue						203	188
Sales of goods and services	5					362	
Goods and services received free of charge	6			6 520	8 008	6 520	8 008
Other income	7			60	24	19 697	28
TOTAL INCOME		1 308	1 291	10 575	11 981	247 629	215 564
EXPENSES							
Employee expenses	8	777	823	2 846	3 054	15 793	16 009
Administrative expenses							
Purchases of goods and services	9	467	496	635	956	3 543	3 787
Depreciation and amortisation	17			13	13	13	13
Other administrative expenses ¹	10			6 520	8 008	12 483	14 020
Grant and subsidy expenses							
Current	11a					29 099	1 107
Capital	11b					9 882	20 000
Community service obligations	11c					149 253	154 680
TOTAL EXPENSES		1 244	1 319	10 014	12 031	220 065	209 616
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		64	- 28	561	- 50	27 564	5 948
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME							
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		64	- 28	561	- 50	27 564	5 948

1 Corporate and governance output includes DCDD services charges, DLI repairs and maintenance charges and CMC shared service provided.

This comprehensive operating statement by output group is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

DTF is predominantly funded by parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. Outputs are the services provided or goods produced by an agency for users external to the agency. They support the delivery of DTF's objectives and or statutory responsibilities. The above table disaggregates revenue and expenses that enable delivery of services by output group which form part of the balances of DTF.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Appropriation

Appropriation recorded in the operating statement includes output appropriation and Commonwealth appropriation received for the delivery of services.

	2024-25			2023-24		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output		192 108	192 108		205 032	205 032
Commonwealth		28 739	28 739	2 308		2 308
Total appropriation in the operating statement		220 847	220 847	2 308	205 032	207 340

Output appropriation is the operating payment to each agency for the outputs they provide as specified in the *Appropriation Act*. It does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation. Output appropriations do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations and recognised on receipt of funds.

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, resulting in specific purpose payments and national partnership payments being made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries, in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments.

Where Commonwealth appropriation received has an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. In this case, revenue is recognised as and when goods and or services are transferred to the customer or third-party beneficiary. Otherwise revenue is recognised when the agency gains control of the funds.

Summary of changes to budget appropriations

The following table presents changes to budgeted appropriations authorised during the current financial year together with explanations for significant changes. It compares the amounts originally identified in the *Appropriation (2024-2025) Act 2024* with revised appropriations as reported in 2025-26 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements* and the final end of year appropriation.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Appropriation (continued)

The changes within this table relate only to appropriation and do not include agency revenue (for example, goods and services revenue and grants received directly by the agency) or expenditure. Refer to Note 29 *Budgetary information* for detailed information on variations to the agency's actual outcome compared to budget for revenue and expenses.

	Original 2024-25 budget appropriation (a)	Revised 2024-25 budget appropriation (b)	Change to budget appropriation (b-a)	Note	Final 2024-25 budget appropriation (d)	Change to budget appropriation (d-b)
	\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
Output	206 400	192 108	-14 292	1	192 108	
Commonwealth	930	22 857	21 927	2	22 857	
Total appropriation	207 330	214 965	7 635		214 965	

1 The variance mainly relates to cessation of the PWC underground power project (which was later reprioritised for HomeGrown and FreshStart grant initiatives) offset by an increase in funding for regulated retail electricity tariffs and CSO payments.

2 The variation reflects the expected claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.

Output and capital appropriations reflect funding as a direct result of government-approved decisions, with actual funding received by DTF in line with the budgeted amounts.

Commonwealth appropriation reflects funding anticipated to be received from the Commonwealth for both operational and capital purposes. As Commonwealth appropriations are largely recognised as or when performance obligations are satisfied, the actual amounts received by DTF and reported in these financial statements may vary from the budgeted amounts reported in this table.

5. Sales of goods and services

	2024-25			2023-24		
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Fees from regulatory services	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Sale of goods and service delivery revenue	362		362			
Total sales of goods and services	362		362			

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue comprise income from a service level agreement between NTTC and Financial Management Group to provide of financial services. This is recognised at fair value, exclusive of GST.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

6. Goods and services received free of charge

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Corporate and information services ¹	5 719	7 202
Shared corporate services ²	787	786
Repairs and maintenance ³	14	20
Total goods and services received free of charge	6 520	8 008

1 DCDD service charges.

2 CMC shared services.

3 DLI repairs and maintenance service charges.

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when and only when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Repairs and maintenance expenses incurred on the agency's assets and costs associated with administration of these expenses are centralised and in the DLI on behalf of the agency, and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency.

In addition, the following corporate services staff and functions are centralised and provided by DCDD on behalf of the agency and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency:

- financial services including accounts receivable, accounts payable and payroll
- employment and workforce services
- information management services
- procurement services
- property leasing services.

DTF also receives other shared services from CMC under a shared services arrangement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Other income

	2024-25		2023-24	
	Other	Total	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Miscellaneous revenue	19 697	19 697	28	28
Total other income	19 697	19 697	28	28

Miscellaneous revenue mainly includes reimbursements from government organisations and does not contain sufficiently specific performance obligations for the agency to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary. Accordingly, revenue is generally accounted for under AASB 1058 and recognised upfront on receipt of funding. Miscellaneous revenue in 2024-25 includes returned (unspent) capital grants paid in 2023-24.

8. Employee benefits expense

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and wages	13 217	13 532
Superannuation expenses	1 596	1 540
Fringe benefits tax	165	108
Payroll tax	814	829
Total employee expenses	15 793	16 009

The number of full-time equivalent employees for 2024-25 was 106.68 (2023-24: 116.21), including NTTC and Utilities Commission.

Salaries and wages are recognised in the reporting period when the employee renders services to the Territory Government. It includes recreation leave, labour hire costs, allowances and other benefits, which are recognised in the reporting period when employees are entitled to the benefit or when incurred.

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 18 *Payables* and Note 20: *Provisions*.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

9. Purchases of goods and services

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Consultants ¹	762	860
Agent service arrangement	562	635
IT charges and communications	660	544
Recruitment ²	88	343
Legal expenses ³	248	270
Training and study	170	184
Communications	96	105
Motor vehicle expenses	74	56
Official duty fares	35	43
Marketing and promotion ⁴	65	38
Fees and regulatory charges	14	18
Document production	35	8
Travelling allowance	3	7
Advertising ⁵	60	4
Other	673	670
Total purchases of goods and services	3 543	3 787

1 Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

2 Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

3 Includes legal fees, claim and settlement costs.

4 Includes advertising for marketing and promotion but excludes marketing and promotion consultants' expenses, which are incorporated in the consultants category.

5 Does not include recruitment, advertising or marketing and promotion advertising.

Purchases of goods and services generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations, including supplies and service costs recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

10. Other administrative expenses

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Goods and services received free of charge ¹	6 520	8 008
Commonwealth administration charges	5 760	5 824
Advances written down	203	188
Total other administrative expenses	12 483	14 020

1 Includes DCDD service charges, CMC shared services and DLI repairs and maintenance service charges.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Grant and subsidies expenses

a) Current grant and subsidy expense

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current grants		
Private and not-for-profit sectors	360	1 107
Total current grants	360	1 107
Current subsidies		
Private and not-for-profit sectors	505	
Other sectors of government	28 235	
Total current subsidies	28 739	
Total current grant and subsidy expenses	29 100	1 107

Current grants expenses are intended to finance the current activities of the recipient for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. Subsidies are payments aimed at reducing all or part of the costs of an activity. Current subsidy in 2024-25 include payments made to utility retailers for the National Energy Bill Relief.

Current grant and subsidy expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

b) Capital grant expense

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Private and not for profit	9 882	
Other sectors of government		20 000
Total capital grant expenses	9 882	20 000

Capital grant expenses are transfers made to a recipient for the purpose of acquiring or constructing a new physical asset or upgrading an existing physical asset, for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return.

Capital grants in 2023-24 reflect payments to PWC for the undergrounding power project. Capital grant expense in 2024-25 largely comprises first home owner grants, HomeGrown and FreshStart.

Capital grant expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

11. Grant and subsidies expenses (continued)

c) Community service obligations

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Other sectors of government	143 148	150 855
Private and not-for-profit sectors	6 104	3 825
Total community service obligations	149 252	154 680

CSOs are payments DTF makes to utility retailers to compensate them for undertaking activities they would not elect to undertake on a commercial basis or would only undertake commercially at a higher price. CSO payments are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

12. Write-offs, postponements, waiver, gifts and ex gratia payments

The following table presents all write-offs, waivers, postponements, gifts and ex gratia payments approved under the FMA or other legislation that the agency administers.

	Agency items		Territory items					
	2024-25	No. of trans.	2023-24	No. of trans.	2024-25	No. of trans.	2023-24	No. of trans.
	\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000	
Irrecoverable money written off ¹				501	11			
Waiver of right to receive or recover money ²				21 005	4	28	5	
Total write-offs and waivers approved by the Treasurer				21 506	15	28	5	
Gifts approved by delegate	1	4						
Total ex gratia payments approved by the Treasurer³			7	1				
Total authorised under the FMA	1	4	7	1	21 506	15	28	5

1 2024-25 write off amount mostly relates to payroll tax debts where the entity is either in administration, liquidation, deregistration or has a liability that is uneconomical to pursue.

2 2024-25 waiver amount mostly relates to waiver of stamp duty relating to Department of Health employees was waived with legislation amendments under consideration.

Write-off

Write-offs reflect the removal from accounting records the value of public money or public property owing to, or loss sustained by the Territory or agency. It refers to circumstance where the Territory or an agency has made all attempts to pursue the debt, however, is deemed irrecoverable due to reasons beyond the Territory or an agency's control. Write-offs result in no cash outlay and are accounted for under 'Other administrative expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

12. Write-offs, postponements, waiver, gifts and ex gratia payments (continued)

Waiver

Waivers reflect the election to forego a legal right to recover public money or receive public property. Once agreed with and communicated to the debtor, it will have the effect of extinguishing the debt and renouncing the right to any future claim on that public money or public property. Waivers result in no cash outlay and are accounted for under 'Current grants and subsidies expense' in the comprehensive operating statement.

Gifts

A gift is an asset or property, deemed surplus to government's requirements, transferred to a suitable recipient, without receiving any consideration or compensation, and where there is no constructive or legal obligation for the transfer. Gifted property is accounted under 'Other administrative expenses' in the comprehensive operating statement.

Ex gratia

Ex gratia payments or act-of-grace payments are gratuitous payments where no legal obligation exists. All ex gratia payments are approved by the Treasurer. Ex gratia payments result in cash outlay and are accounted for under 'Purchases of goods and services' in the comprehensive operating statement.

13. Cash and deposits

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Cash at bank	6 843	5 980
Total cash and deposits	6 843	5 980

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

14. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of cash

Total DTF cash and deposits of \$6.84 million recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

Reconciliation of net surplus/deficit to net cash from operating activities

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/deficit (-)	27 564	5 948
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	13	13
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/increase (-) in receivables	- 28 289	- 1 949
Decrease (-)/increase in payables	- 1 757	- 3 716
Decrease (-)/increase in provision for employee benefits	- 149	9
Decrease (-)/increase in other provisions	18	26
Decrease (-)/increase in other liabilities		- 15
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	- 2 600	315

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The agency has no liabilities arising from financing activities during 2024-25.

c) Non-cash financing and investing activities

The agency has no non-cash financing and investing activities during 2024-25.

15. Receivables

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Accounts receivables	21 597	
Accrued contract revenue	7 293	
GST receivables	16	2 029
Prepayments	57	49
Other receivables	1 503	99
Total receivables	30 467	2 177

Receivables are initially recognised when the agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables include contract receivables, accounts receivable, accrued contract revenue and other receivables.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Receivables (continued)

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairments.

Accounts receivable, contract receivables and other receivables are generally settled within 30 days.

The loss allowance reflects lifetime expected credit losses and represents the amount of receivables the agency estimates are likely to be uncollectible and are considered doubtful.

Credit risk exposure of receivables

Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure exposure to bad debts is not significant. The entity applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses. This approach recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses for all accounts receivables, contracts receivables and accrued contract revenue. To measure expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information.

In accordance with the provisions of the FMA, receivables are written off when based on demonstrated actions to collect, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery for reasons beyond the agency's control.

Ageing analysis and reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables at the reporting date are disclosed below.

Internal receivables reflect amounts owing from entities controlled by the Territory Government such as other agencies, government business divisions and government owned corporations. External receivables reflect amounts owing from third parties that are external to the Territory Government.

Ageing analysis

	2024-25				2023-24			
	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid
	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000
Internal receivables								
Not overdue					93			93
Overdue for less than 30 days								
Overdue for 30 to 60 days								
Overdue for more than 60 days	21 597			21 597				
Total internal receivables	21 597			21 597	93			93
External receivables								
Not overdue					6			6
Overdue for less than 30 days								
Overdue for 30 to 60 days								
Overdue for more than 60 days								
Total external receivables					6			6

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Receivables (continued)

Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and prepayments as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore will not reconcile the receivables note. It also excludes accrued contract revenue where no loss allowance has been provided.

Reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables

All receivables are deemed collectable. There were no known expected credit losses identified for 2024-25 or 2023-24.

16. Advances and investments

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Advances paid	25 000	25 000
Total advances and investments	25 000	25 000

a) Advances paid

Advances paid relate to a concessional interest-free loan to the AustralAsia Railway Corporation (AARC), a Territory-controlled government entity. The loss on the advance, representing interest income foregone, has been deferred. Accordingly, amortisation of the loss is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement with a corresponding adjustment to interest income on advances paid. Amortisation has been calculated using the effective interest method, at an average discount rate of 8%.

As the advance to AARC is government guaranteed, the advance is deemed collectable and there were no expected credit losses identified for 2024-25 and 2023-24.

b) Ageing analysis

	2024-25				2023-24			
	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid	Gross advances paid	Loss rate	ECL	Net advances paid
	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000
External receivables								
Not overdue	25 000			25 000	25 000			25 000
Overdue for less than 30 days								
Overdue for 30 to 60 days								
Overdue for more than 60 days								
Total external receivables	25 000			25 000	25 000			25 000

c) Reconciliation of loss allowance for advances paid

There was no expected credit losses identified for 2024-25 or 2023-24.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Property, plant and equipment

a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Plant and equipment		
At fair value	69	68
Less: accumulated depreciation	- 59	- 47
Total property, plant and equipment	9	22

Reconciliation of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end year is set out below:

	Plant and equipment	
	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount at 1 July	22	35
Depreciation/amortisation expense	- 13	- 13
Carrying amount at 30 June	9	22

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value, equal to or greater than \$10,000 are recognised in the year of acquisition and depreciated as outlined below. Items of property, plant and equipment below the \$10,000 threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Major items of plant and equipment comprising a number of components that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate assets. Individual components may be replaced during the useful life of the complex asset.

Impairment of assets

An asset is said to be impaired when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Materially significant non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment annually. If any indicator of impairment exists, the agency determines the asset's recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement. They are disclosed as an expense unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. Where the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset to the extent an available balance exists in the asset revaluation surplus.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

An impairment loss may subsequently be reversed if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, nor exceed the net carrying amount that would have been determined had not impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the years. Where an asset is carried at a revalued amount, impairment reversal is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as income to the extent that an impairment loss was previously recognised in the profit or loss, otherwise, impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus.

Agency property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Items of property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding land, have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for each class of asset are in accordance with the agency's determination as follows:

	2024-25	2023-24
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years	3 to 10 years

Inter-governmental leases

The agency applies the inter-governmental leases recognition exemption as per the Treasurer's Direction-*Leases* and recognises these as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. These largely relate to the lease of motor vehicles from NT Fleet. Leases of commercial properties for office accommodation are centralised with the DCDD. Consequently all lease liabilities and right-of-use assets relating to these arrangements are recognised by DCDD and not disclosed within these financial statements.

18. Payables

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	19	18
Accrued salaries and wages	378	349
Other accrued expenses	1 306	340
Other payables		2 753
Total payables	1 703	3 460

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Payables (continued)

Liabilities for accounts payable and other amounts payable are carried at amortised cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the agency. Accounts payable are normally settled within 20 days from receipt valid of invoices under \$1 million or 30 days for invoices over \$1 million.

Salaries and wages expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the amounts expected to be paid.

19. Borrowing and advances

Inter-governmental leases

DTF applies the inter-governmental leases recognition exemption as per the Treasurer's Direction – *Leases* and recognises these as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. These largely relate to the lease of motor vehicles from NT Fleet. Leases of commercial properties for office accommodation are centralised with DCDD. Consequently, all lease liabilities and right-of-use assets relating to these arrangements are recognised by DCDD and not disclosed within these financial statements.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases not recorded as liabilities are as follows:

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	95	140
Later than one year and not later than five years	119	218
Later than five years		
	214	358

20. Provisions

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Employee benefits		
Recreation leave	1 938	2 107
Leave loading	187	172
Other employee benefits	10	5
Other provisions	461	442
Total provisions	2 596	2 725

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Provisions (continued)

a) Reconciliations of provisions other than employee benefits

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July	442	416
Additional provisions recognised	697	747
Reductions arising from payments	- 679	- 721
Balance at 30 June	461	442

b) Employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. Liabilities arising in respect of recreation leave and other employee benefit liabilities that fall due within 12 months of the reporting date are classified as current liabilities and measured at amounts expected to be paid. Non-current employee benefit liabilities that fall due after 12 months of the reporting date are measured at present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

No provision is made for sick leave, which is non-vesting, as the anticipated pattern of future sick leave to be taken is less than the entitlement accruing in each reporting period.

Employee benefit expenses are recognised on a net basis in respect of the following categories:

- wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits, recreation leave and other leave entitlements
- other types of employee benefits.

As part of the financial management framework, CHA assumes the long service leave liabilities of government agencies, including DTF, and therefore no long service leave liability is recognised within these financial statements.

21. Other liabilities

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)
- or non-government employee nominated schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

The agency makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to CHA or non-government employee-nominated schemes. Superannuation liabilities related to government superannuation schemes are held by CHA and therefore not recognised in agency financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

22. Capital commitments

Capital commitments represent future obligations or cash outflows primarily related to the construction of assets that can be reliably measured and arise out of a contractual arrangement and typically binds the agency to performance conditions. Commitments are not recognised as liabilities on the balance sheet.

Commitments may extend over multiple reporting periods and may result in payment of compensation or return of funds if obligations are breached. These contracts are expected to be payable as follows:

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year		20 000
Later than one year and not later than five years		20 000
Later than five years		
Total capital expenditure commitments (exclusive of GST)		40 000
Plus: GST recoverable		4 000
Total capital expenditure commitments (inclusive of GST)		44 000

Capital expenditure commitments for the undergrounding power project were revoked in November 2024, with \$19.6 million (excluding GST) returned on 10 July 2025.

There were no capital commitments in 2024-25.

23. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used when sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets or liabilities.

Observable inputs are publicly available data relevant to the characteristics of the assets or liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the agency include but are not limited to published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgments not available publicly but relevant to the characteristics of the assets or liabilities being valued. Such inputs include internal agency adjustments to observable data to account for particular and potentially unique characteristics or functionality of assets or liabilities and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used:

- level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- level 2 – inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- level 3 – inputs are unobservable.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

23. Fair value measurement (continued)

All DTF's non-financial assets are measured at level 3 and are held primarily for service potential rather than to generate cash inflows. Carrying amounts and reconciliation of movements are disclosed in Note 17 *Property, plant and equipment*. These assets are measured using inputs not based on observable market data.

Valuation techniques and inputs

The valuation technique used to measure fair value of the level 3 asset class plant and equipment (Note 17) in 2024-25 and 2023-24 was the cost approach.

Sensitivity analysis – Plant and equipment

Unobservable inputs used in computing the fair value of plant and equipment include the historical cost and the consumed economic benefit. Regarding sensitivity of fair value to changes in input value, a higher historical cost results in a higher fair value, and greater consumption of economic benefit lowers fair value.

24. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The agency's financial instruments include cash and deposits, receivables, advances paid to other Territory Government entities and payables. These items represent non-complex and standard instruments with limited or no exposure to credit, market or liquidity risks.

25. Related parties

a) Related parties

DTF is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of the department include:

- the Treasurer and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP including spouses, children and dependents
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMP's or the portfolio minister, or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

b) Key management personnel

DTF's KMP are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the agency. These include the Treasurer, Under Treasurer and six members of the executive team.

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below excludes the salaries and other benefits of the Treasurer as the minister's remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and consequently disclosed within the Treasurer's annual financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

25. Related parties (continued)

The aggregate compensation of KMP of DTF is as follows:

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Short-term benefits	1 581	1 757
Post-employment benefits	128	159
Long-term benefits		
Termination benefits		
Total remuneration of KMP	1 709	1 916

d) Related party transactions: Transactions with Territory Government-controlled entities

DTF's primary ongoing source of funding is received from CHA in the form of output and capital appropriation, and on-passed Commonwealth national partnership payments.

The following table provides quantitative information about related party transactions entered into during the year with all other Territory Government-controlled entities.

	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25				
Territory Government departments	6 556	8 107	35	136
Subsidiaries	19 997	172 961	21 670	
Total	26 553	181 068	21 705	136
2023-24				
Territory Government departments	8 025	9 938	14	295
Subsidiaries		170 876	49	2 753
Total	8 025	180 814	63	3 048

DTF's transactions with other government entities are not individually significant.

Other related party transactions:

Given the breadth and depth of Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed. There are no other related party transactions in excess of \$10,000 or on non-standard terms and conditions that may be reported.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

26. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible future obligations that arise from past events, which are only realised if a specified event occurs. While they have no impact on the financial statements, contingent liabilities are disclosed as they have the potential to adversely affect DTF's future financial performance or position.

Details of significant contingent liabilities for DTF are summarised below. These contingent liabilities are unquantifiable, as their financial effect cannot be reliably estimated, either due to the nature of the contingent liability or number of variables that could cause a liability to be realised.

Financial guarantee given to the AustralAsia Railway Company

In 2001, the Northern Territory of Australia (Territory Government) and the Crown in the Right of South Australia (SA Government) entered into an agreement to facilitate financing, design, construction, operation and maintenance of a railway between Darwin and Alice Springs, and operation and maintenance of the existing railway between Tarcoola and Alice Springs by the private sector ('Intergovernmental Agreement', 'the AustralAsia Railway Project'). The current holder of the railway concession is Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings Pty Ltd.

As part of the AustralAsia Railway Project, a \$50 million loan was granted to the railway concession holder with underlying financing of \$25 million provided by each the Territory Government and SA Government. To grant this loan, both DTF and the SA Government granted a \$25 million loan to AARC (the 'Territory loan' and 'state loan', respectively), which then on-lent the funds to the railway concession holder in a subordinate loan. The loan is recorded in DTF's financial statements.

If Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings defaults, DTF is obliged to waive the advance to AARC, thereby guaranteeing the repayment of principal by Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings to AARC. It is probable Aurizon Bulk Central Holdings will be able to repay the entire principal.

Darwin Convention Centre Hotel

The indemnity only applies to loss or damage arising out of the development works, whether by the Territory or external party, which is not caused or contributed by Darwin Cove Convention Centre Pty Limited. The Territory has corresponding indemnity from the external party under the project development agreement.

Workers compensation insurance

The government has indemnified private sector insurers that provide workers compensation insurance in the Territory, which is administered through DTF. The indemnity covers insurers for losses arising as a result of acts of terrorism. The resultant contingent liability is unquantifiable but reportable as it is deemed to be above the materiality threshold.

b) Contingent assets

DTF had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2025 or 30 June 2024.

27. Events subsequent to balance date

No events have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to or disclosure in these financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

28. Schedule of administered Territory items

In addition to operating revenues controlled and utilised by an agency to fund its activities that are included in the financial statements, the agency also acts on behalf of the Territory Government in managing administered items. An agency is unable to use administered items to further its own objectives without authorisation.

Administered items are transferred to and reported by the CHA, as the parent entity of government.

Administered income and expenses are not recognised in the agency's operating statement but are reported separately in accordance with Australian accounting standards.

The following Territory items are managed by the agency on behalf of government and recorded in CHA (refer to Note 2c).

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Income		
Taxation revenue	890 426	818 202
Grant and subsidy revenue		
GST revenue	4 287 680	4 047 792
Specific purpose payments	545 323	496 374
National partnership payments	917 671	735 376
Fees from regulatory services	1 486	544
Royalties and rents	314 711	274 776
Other income	2	43
TOTAL INCOME	6 957 299	6 373 107
Expenses		
Central Holding Authority income transferred	6 947 442	6 370 866
Doubtful debts	9 356	2 029
Bad debts	501	212
TOTAL EXPENSES	6 957 299	6 373 107
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES		
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Taxes receivable	91 695	67 033
Other receivables	702 272	469 636
TOTAL ASSETS	793 967	536 669
Liabilities		
Central Holding Authority income payable	488 790	247 918
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	305 176	288 751
TOTAL LIABILITIES	793 966	536 669
NET ASSETS		

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2024-25 original budgeted financial statements, as reported in 2024-25 Budget Paper No. 3 *Agency Budget Statements*, and the 2024-25 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

Refer to Note 4a for detailed information on changes to budgeted appropriations from the 2024-25 original budget to 2024-25 final budget.

a) Comprehensive operating statement

	2024-25			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Appropriation				
Output	192 108	206 400	- 14 292	1
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)	28 739	930	27 809	2
Sales of goods and services	362		362	
Interest revenue	203		203	
Goods and services received free of charge	6 520	7 432	- 912	3
Other income	19 697		19 697	4
TOTAL INCOME	247 629	214 762	32 867	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	15 793	16 596	- 803	5
Administrative expenses				
Purchases of goods and services	3 543	10 994	- 7 451	6
Depreciation and amortisation	13	13		
Other administrative expenses	12 483	14 239	- 1 756	7
Grant and subsidy expenses				
Current	29 099	7 491	21 608	8
Capital	9 882	20 000	- 10 118	9
Community service obligations	149 252	149 816	- 564	10
Interest expenses		9	- 9	
TOTAL EXPENSES	220 065	219 158	907	
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)	27 564	- 4 396	31 960	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	27 564	- 4 396	31 960	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Budgetary information (a) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$14.3 million decrease in output appropriation mainly relates to the PWC underground power project (which was later reprioritised for HomeGrown and FreshStart grant initiatives) offset by an increase in funding for regulated retail electricity tariffs and CSO payments.
2. The \$27.8 million increase in Commonwealth appropriation reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
3. The \$0.9 million decrease reflects lower than anticipated DCDD goods and services free of charge.
4. The \$19.7 million variation reflects a refund of the underground power project from PWC.
5. The \$0.8 million decrease in employee expenses reflects lower than expected staffing in 2024-25 and vacant positions.
6. The \$7.5 million decrease in purchases of goods and services reflects funding profile of consultant fees and ICT charges.
7. The \$1.8 million variation in other administrative expenses reflects lower Commonwealth GST administration charges and lower DCDD goods and services free of charge.
8. The \$21.6 million increase in current grants and subsidies mainly reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
9. The \$10.1 million decrease in capital grants mainly reflects PWC underground power project (reprioritised for HomeGrown and FreshStart grant initiatives) offset by the lower uptake of first homeowners grants.
10. The \$0.6 million decrease in CSOs reflect lower than anticipated funding on-passed to retail electricity providers to support uniform utility tariffs.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Budgetary information (continued)

b) Balance sheet

	2024-25			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	6 843	8 638	- 1 795	1
Receivables	30 467	228	30 239	2
Total current assets	37 310	8 866	28 444	
Non-current assets				
Advances and investments	25 000	25 000		
Property, plant and equipment	9	9		
Total non-current assets	25 009	25 009		
TOTAL ASSETS	62 319	33 875	28 444	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Payables	1 703	7 177	- 5 474	3
Provisions	2 596	2 690	- 94	
Other liabilities		15	- 15	
Total current liabilities	4 299	9 882	- 5 583	
TOTAL LIABILITIES				
NET ASSETS	58 020	23 993	34 027	
EQUITY				
Capital	- 87 482	- 76 445	- 11 037	4
Accumulated funds	145 502	100 438	45 065	
TOTAL EQUITY	58 020	23 993	34 027	

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The decrease in cash and deposits mainly relates to a late return of funds provided by PWC for the cancelled underground power project.
2. The \$30.2 million receivable relates to the \$21 million from PWC for the cancelled underground power project, \$5 million from Commonwealth for the National Energy Bill Relief Program and \$1.4 million Jacana CSO for regulated retail electricity tariffs.
3. The \$5.4 million decrease in payables mainly reflects accrued CSO expenditure relating to the previous year.
4. The \$11 million variance relates to equity injection from CHA to assist with whole of government liquidity requirement and equity withdrawals for ICT projects.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Budgetary information (continued)

c) Cash flow statement

	2024-25			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Appropriation received				
Output	192 108	206 400	- 14 292	1
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)	21 446	930	20 516	2
Receipts from sales of goods and services	- 679		- 679	
Interest received				
Total operating receipts	212 875	207 330	5 545	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	15 886	16 596	- 710	3
Payments for goods and services	8 603	17 801	- 9 198	4
Grants and subsidies paid				
Current	29 099	7 491	21 608	5
Capital	9 882	20 000	- 10 118	6
Community service obligations	152 005	149 816	2 189	7
Interest paid		9	- 9	
Total operating payments	215 475	211 713	3 762	
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	- 2 600	- 4 383	1 783	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Equity withdrawals	9 900	4 000	5 900	8
Total financing receipts	9 900	4 000	5 900	
Financing payments				
Equity withdrawals	6 437		6 437	
Total financing payments	6 437		6 437	9
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities	3 463	4 000	- 537	
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held	863	- 383	1 246	
Cash at beginning of financial year	5 980	9 021	- 3 041	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	6 843	8 638	- 1 795	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

29. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$0.5 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$14.3 million decrease in output appropriation mainly relates to the PWC underground power project (which was later reprioritised for HomeGrown and FreshStart grant initiatives) offset by an increase in funding for regulated retail electricity tariffs and CSO payments.
2. The \$20.5 million increase in Commonwealth appropriation reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
3. The \$0.7 million decrease in employee expenses reflects lower than expected staffing in 2024-25 and vacant positions.
4. The \$9.2 million decrease in purchases of goods and services reflects funding profile of consultant fees and ICT charges.
5. The \$21.6 million increase in current grants and subsidies mainly reflects the claim profile under the National Energy Bill Relief program.
6. The \$10.1 million decrease in capital grants mainly reflects the PWC underground power project (reprioritised for HomeGrown and FreshStart grant initiatives) offset by the lower uptake of first homeowner grant.
7. The \$2.2 million increase in CSOs reflects additional funding passed on to the retail electricity providers to support uniform utility tariffs.
8. The \$5.9 million variance relates to an equity injection from CHA to assist with whole of government liquidity requirement.
9. The \$6.4 million variance in equity withdrawals relate to ICT projects.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items

	2024-25			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Income				
Taxation revenue	890 426	806 914	83 512	1
Grant and subsidy revenue				
GST revenue	4 287 680	4 208 000	79 680	2
Specific purpose payments	545 323	540 228	5 095	
National partnership payments	917 671	1 069 796	- 152 125	3
Fees from regulatory services	1 486	565	921	
Royalties and rents	314 711	218 000	96 711	4
Other income	2	300	- 298	
TOTAL INCOME	6 957 299	6 843 803	113 496	
Expenses				
Central Holding Authority income transferred	6 947 442	6 843 803	103 639	
Doubtful debts	9 356		9 356	
Bad debts	501		501	
TOTAL EXPENSES	6 957 299	6 843 803	113 496	
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES				
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Assets				
Taxes receivable	91 695	68 856	22 839	5
Other receivables	702 272	200 403	501 869	6
TOTAL ASSETS	793 967	269 259	524 708	
Liabilities				
Central Holding Authority income payable	488 790	213 528	275 262	7
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	305 176	55 731	249 445	8
TOTAL LIABILITIES	793 966	269 259	524 707	
NET ASSETS				

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

30. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$20 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$83.5 million increase in taxation revenue from the original 2024-25 Budget reflects:
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$67.1 million, mainly due unanticipated commercial property transactions combined with increased residential sales volumes
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$40.8 million, largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional motor vehicle registration fees of \$7.7 million, largely reflecting higher than expected transaction volumes
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents of \$32.2 million, due to revised financial performance in government owned corporations.
2. The GST revenue increased by \$79.7 million, largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool, combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
3. A decrease in national partnership revenue of \$152.1 million, predominantly due to the revised timing of funding for Commonwealth-funded road projects of \$198.9 million, partially offset by additional funding for comprehensive primary health care \$46.3 million.
4. The \$96.7 million increase in royalties revenue is predominantly due to growth in key commodity prices and depreciation of the Australian dollar.
5. Taxes receivable increased by \$22.8 million, largely due to additional stamp duty, and payroll and labour force taxes driven by unanticipated commercial property transactions and strength in private sector employment, respectively.
6. Other receivables increased by \$501.9 million largely reflecting \$249.5 million received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies combined with accrued revenue of \$255.1 million predominantly for works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded program work has been undertaken for which cash has not yet been received.
7. Payables increased by \$275.2 million in line with accrued current and capital grant revenue totalling \$255.1 million various Commonwealth-funded program works undertaken for which cash has not yet been receipted and on-passed to government agencies, combined with higher taxes received of \$22.8 million.
8. Unearned CHA income increased by \$249.4 million predominantly due to Commonwealth funding received in advance in 2024-25, to be spent and recognised in the income statement in future years as milestones are met.

Central Holding Authority

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached financial statements for CHA have been prepared from proper accounts and records in accordance with the prescribed format, FMA and Treasurer's Directions.

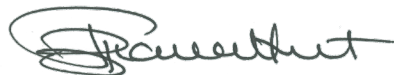
We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position on that date.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Tim McManus
Under Treasurer

30 September 2025



Tiziana Hucent
Executive Director Finance

30 September 2025

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000
INCOME			
Taxation revenue	3	957 961	880 669
Grants and subsidies revenue	4a		
GST revenue		4 287 680	4 047 792
Specific purpose payments		545 323	496 374
National partnership agreements		917 671	735 377
Current grants			
Capital grants		18 435	24 373
Sales of goods and services	4b	83 586	79 815
Interest revenue		123 223	80 470
Royalties, rents and dividends	5	377 464	342 635
Employer superannuation contributions		22 147	22 776
Unrealised gain/loss (-) on investments		70 282	88 059
Other income		21 243	25 445
TOTAL INCOME		7 425 015	6 823 785
EXPENSES			
Long service leave expense		78 261	82 360
Superannuation expense	15	168 796	137 011
Workers compensation expense		104 999	80 894
Administrative expense ¹		15 073	15 377
Grants and subsidies expense ²		12 925	4 984
Interest expense		395 251	313 496
Output appropriation		5 284 716	5 110 731
Commonwealth appropriation		1 181 212	877 535
TOTAL EXPENSES		7 241 233	6 622 388
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)		183 782	201 396
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Remeasurement of superannuation liability	15	97 257	- 37 650
Revaluations and asset impairment on provisions		- 71 905	- 51 530
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		25 352	- 89 180
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		209 134	112 216

1 Administrative expense comprises management fees paid to NTTC for the management of investments and borrowings, combined with any taxation revenue-related bad or doubtful debts.

2 Grants and subsidies expense comprises payments under the National Redress Scheme, combined with any waivers of taxation debt.

The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25	2023-24
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	6	780 134	1 091 367
Receivables	8	502 943	283 964
Advances and investments	9	1 540 287	1 567 617
Prepayments	10	311 650	302 209
Total current assets		3 135 013	3 245 157
Non current assets			
Prepayments	10	14 701	14 701
Equity investments		17 863 062	16 266 836
Total non current assets		17 877 763	16 281 537
TOTAL ASSETS		21 012 776	19 526 694
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deposits held	11	1 143 863	1 364 801
Payables	12	277 873	101 625
Borrowings and advances	13	683 278	531 240
Employee benefits	14	351 928	332 681
Superannuation liability	15	282 392	265 432
Other liabilities	16	387 106	359 336
Total current liabilities		3 126 441	2 955 115
Non current liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	13	9 649 723	8 459 601
Employee benefits	14	93 743	86 776
Superannuation liability	15	2 573 617	2 765 623
Other liabilities	16	343 104	242 564
Total non current liabilities		12 660 187	11 554 564
TOTAL LIABILITIES		15 786 628	14 509 679
NET ASSETS		5 226 149	5 017 015
EQUITY			
Accumulated funds		5 226 149	5 017 015
TOTAL EQUITY		5 226 149	5 017 015

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25				
Accumulated funds	5 017 015	209 134		5 226 149
Changes in accounting policy				
Correction of prior period errors				
Transfers from reserves				
Other movements directly to equity				
Total equity at end of financial year	5 017 015	209 134		5 226 149
2023-24				
Accumulated funds	4 904 798	112 216		5 017 015
Changes in accounting policy				
Correction of prior period errors				
Transfers from reserves				
Other movements directly to equity				
Total equity at end of financial year	4 904 798	112 216		5 017 015

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2024-25 \$000	2023-24 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Taxes received		921 406	876 752
Grants and subsidies received			
GST received		4 287 680	4 047 792
Specific purpose payments		545 323	496 374
National partnership agreements		764 969	883 319
Current grants			
Capital grants		8 408	32 876
Royalties, rents and dividends		343 987	396 279
Employer superannuation contributions		22 147	22 776
Other receipts		118 605	100 964
Interest received		124 674	78 723
Total operating receipts	7a	7 137 198	6 935 857
Operating payments			
Long service leave		53 321	52 100
Superannuation benefits		246 585	230 174
Other salary payments		67 599	55 282
Payments for goods and services		4 163	7 184
Interest paid		397 389	310 717
Output payments		5 284 716	5 110 731
Commonwealth payments		1 102 471	819 889
Total operating payments		7 156 242	6 586 076
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	7a	- 19 044	349 781
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Equity sales or withdrawals		230 987	269 769
Advances and investing receipts		167 500	
Total investing receipts		398 487	269 769
Investing payments			
Advances and investing payments		69 887	152 587
Capital appropriation		919 941	770 309
Commonwealth appropriation		215 984	594 541
Equity injections		606 086	185 807
Total investing payments		1 811 898	1 703 244
Net cash from/used in (-) investing activities		- 1 413 411	- 1 433 475
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Proceeds of borrowings		1 873 400	1 865 000
Deposits received		- 220 938	209 971
Total financing receipts		1 652 462	2 074 971
Financing payments			
Repayment of borrowings		531 240	727 644
Total financing payments		531 240	727 644
Net cash from/used in (-) financing activities	7b	1 121 222	1 347 327
Net increase/decrease (-) in cash held		- 311 233	263 634
Cash at beginning of financial year		1 091 367	827 733
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	6	780 134	1 091 367

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Objectives and funding

CHA is the parent body that represents the government's ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

CHA records all Territory items, such as income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by the government and managed by agencies on behalf of government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as GST revenue), fines, and statutory fees and charges.

CHA also holds certain Territory assets not assigned to agencies as well as certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies such as unfunded superannuation, long service leave, workers compensation and national redress liabilities.

CHA recognises all Territory items, therefore the Territory items managed by agencies on behalf of CHA are not recorded in agency financial statements. However, as agencies are accountable for the Territory items they manage on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in the notes of agency financial statements.

2. Statement of material accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the FMA and related Treasurer's Directions. The FMA requires CHA to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements is to include:

- certification of the financial statements
- comprehensive operating statement
- balance sheet
- statement of changes in equity
- cash flow statement
- applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of accounting

The form of CHA's financial statements is consistent with the requirements of AAS. The effects of all relevant new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the AASB that are effective for the current annual reporting period have been evaluated.

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024-25

Several amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting period, but are considered to have minimal impact on CHA reporting.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for the 2024-25 financial year.

Several amendments interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

2. Statement of material accounting policies (continued)

c) Presentation and rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, with amounts of \$500 or less being rounded down to zero. Figures in the financial statements and notes may not equate due to rounding.

d) Reporting period

The reporting period is the year ended each 30 June.

3. Taxation revenue

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Taxes on employers' payroll and labour force taxes	452 301	415 490
Stamp duties on financial and capital transactions	192 678	166 667
Taxes on gambling	98 446	96 877
Taxes on insurance	75 572	74 448
Motor vehicle registration fees	102 012	96 807
Income tax equivalent income	33 508	27 101
Other	3 444	3 277
Total taxation revenue	957 961	880 669

Taxation revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, exclusive of the amount of GST.

Territory taxation is recognised when the underlying transaction or taxable event gives rise to the right to collect revenue and the revenue can be measured reliably.

Where revenue cannot be reliably measured, revenue is recognised on the earlier of lodgement of assessment or receipt of cash.

The Commonwealth applies a tax equivalent regime that levies the equivalent of specified taxes and local government rates on certain public sector entities. While levied by the Commonwealth, tax equivalent transactions and balances are payable to the Territory and recognised by CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Revenue

a) Grants and subsidies revenue

	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
2024-25	\$000	\$000	\$000
GST revenue		4 287 680	4 287 680
Specific purpose payments		545 323	545 323
National partnership agreements	321 964	595 708	917 671
Current grants			
Capital grants		18 435	18 435
Total grants and subsidies revenue	321 964	5 447 146	5 769 110
2023-24			
GST revenue		4 047 792	4 047 792
Specific purpose payments		496 374	496 374
National partnership agreements	104 361	631 016	735 377
Current grants			
Capital grants		24 373	24 373
Total grants and subsidies revenue	104 361	5 199 555	5 303 916

Following the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, effective 1 January 2009, all specific purpose and national partnership payments are made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. The payments are received by DTF on behalf of CHA and then passed on to relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation.

Grants revenue recognised by CHA includes specific purpose and national partnership payments, Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure and general assistance revenue, received by CHA and passed on to agencies as Commonwealth and Territory appropriation.

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of the amount of GST.

Where a grant agreement is enforceable and contains sufficiently specific performance obligations for the receiving agency to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. In this case, revenue is initially deferred as an unearned contract revenue when received in advance and recognised in CHA as or when performance obligations are satisfied by the receiving agency.

Where grant agreements do not meet the criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is recognised on receipt of funding, except for national partnership revenue received for the purchase or construction of non financial assets to be controlled by the receiving agency.

GST revenue is general assistance funding received from the Commonwealth for broad objectives that are not sufficiently specific and are recognised upfront, when CHA obtains control of the funds.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Revenue (continued)

Specific purpose payments funding is received from the Commonwealth to support the Territory's efforts in delivering services in key sectors and do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations. Hence revenue is recognised upfront, when the agency obtains control of the funds.

National partnership payments funding is received from the Commonwealth to deliver outcomes and outputs under federation funding agreement schedules, national partnership agreements, and some national funding agreements. These agreements may contain either broad objectives with no performance obligations or specific performance obligations. Hence recognition is dependent on criteria contained within each agreement.

National partnership revenues for capital purposes are enforceable contracts with sufficiently specific obligations. Funds are initially recognised as an unearned revenue liability when received and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue in CHA as or when the receiving agency satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised in CHA at the time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the receiving agency. For constructed assets, revenue is recognised over time, using the percentage of completion method.

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows.

	2024-25	2023-24
<i>Type of good or service</i>	\$000	\$000
Service delivery	319 828	104 361
Research services	1 543	
Other	593	
Total revenue from contracts with customers	321 964	104 361
<i>Type of customer</i>		
Commonwealth	321 964	104 361
Total revenue from contracts with customers	321 964	104 361
<i>Timing of transfer of goods and services</i>		
Overtime	289 759	76 979
Point in time	32 205	27 382
Total revenue from contracts with customers	321 964	104 361

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

4. Revenue (continued)

b) Sales of goods and services

	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
2024-25	\$000	\$000	\$000
Fees from regulatory services	21 740	7 738	29 478
Workers compensation premiums		54 108	54 108
Total sales of goods and services	21 740	61 846	83 586
2023-24			
Fees from regulatory services	15 660	10 280	25 940
Workers compensation premiums		53 875	53 875
Total sales of goods and services	15 660	64 155	79 815

Regulatory fees classified as Territory income are collected by agencies on behalf of CHA. Revenue from regulatory fees is recognised in CHA when the receiving agency satisfies its performance obligations. These include fees for the issue of licences. The receiving agency's sole performance obligations for the issue of a non-intellectual property licence is the issue of the licence, as such revenue is recognised upfront on issue of the licence. For intellectual property licences, revenue is recognised at a point in time or over time as or when the performance obligation is satisfied by the receiving agency. The receiving agency recognises licences with a term less than 12 months or a low value of \$10,000 or less, upfront on receipt of cash.

Revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows.

	2024-25	2023-24
Type of good or service	\$000	\$000
Service delivery	21 740	15 660
Total revenue from contracts with customers	21 740	15 660
Type of customer		
Territory Government	21 740	15 660
Non-government entities		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	21 740	15 660
Timing of transfer of goods and services		
Point in time	21 740	15 660
Total revenue from contracts with customers	21 740	15 660

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

5. Royalties, rents and dividends

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Royalty income	314 751	274 819
Rental income	27 409	23 724
Dividend income	35 304	44 092
Total royalties, rents and dividends	377 464	342 635

Royalty income is recognised when the taxable event occurs, which is the period for which the royalty is levied.

Rental income largely arises from operating leases, accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Dividend revenue is recognised when control of the right to receive the dividend from government trading entities is obtained by CHA.

6. Cash and deposits

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	780 134	1 091 367
Total cash and deposits	780 134	1 091 367

Cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash.

Due to the Territory Government's centralised banking arrangements, cash at bank, on call or in short-term deposits is held by CHA, on behalf of government entities.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

7. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of net surplus/deficit to net cash from operating activities

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/deficit (-)	183 782	201 396
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Revaluation and asset impairments other comprehensive income	25 352	- 89 180
Unrealised gain (-)/loss on investments	- 70 282	- 88 059
Gain on extinguishment		11 118
Decrease/increase (-) in receivables	- 218 979	133 324
Decrease/increase (-) in prepayments ¹	- 16 382	- 3 379
Decrease (-)/increase in payables ¹	97 986	61 074
Decrease (-)/increase in employee benefits	26 215	33 078
Decrease (-)/increase in superannuation liability	- 175 046	- 55 513
Decrease (-)/increase in other liabilities	128 310	145 921
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	- 19 044	349 781

¹ Amounts exclude expenditure that is classified as investing payments.

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Cash flows from financing activities					30 June
	1 July	Borrowings and advances received/repaid (-)	Deposits held receipts/payments (-)	Total cash flows	Other changes	
2024-25	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	1 364 801		- 220 938	- 220 938		1 143 863
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841	1 342 160		1 342 160		10 333 001
Total	10 355 642	1 342 160	- 220 938	1 121 222		11 476 865
2023-24						
Deposits held	1 154 830		209 971	209 971		1 364 801
Borrowings and advances	7 787 351	1 137 356		1 137 356	66 134 ¹	8 990 841
Total	8 942 181	1 137 356	209 971	1 347 327	66 134	10 355 642

¹ Reflects a debt to equity swap with the Department of Housing, Local Government and Communities Development to extinguish old housing loans with the Commonwealth.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

8. Receivables

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Taxes receivable	85 364	52 374
Royalties, rents and dividends receivable	160 653	127 941
Interest receivables	1 648	3 100
Other receivables	2 427	11 744
Less: Loss allowance	- 17 219	- 7 783
Accrued contract revenue	165 438	70 178
Accrued capital grants	104 631	26 410
Total receivables	502 943	283 964

Receivables are recognised at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for impairment. The loss allowance represents the amount of receivables CHA estimates are likely to be uncollectible and considered doubtful.

Accrued contract revenue comprises current national partnership payments accrued by CHA in line with accrued Commonwealth appropriation recognised in the receiving agency. Accrued contract revenue arise from contracts with customers where the receiving agency's right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to customers or works completed have arisen but have not been billed at the reporting date. Once the agency's right to payment becomes unconditional, accrued contract revenue balances are reclassified as contract receivables. Accrued revenue that does not arise from contracts with customers is reported as part of other receivables.

9. Advances and investments

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Advances and investments	1 540 287	1 567 617
Total advances and investments	1 540 287	1 567 617

Advances and investments are initially recorded at cost and subsequently measured at amortised cost or at net market value, after deducting estimated costs of realisation at reporting date. Investments largely comprise the COSR investments that relate to funds set aside to fund the Territory Government's employee-related liabilities including leave entitlements, superannuation payments and to meet similar payments. These are managed by external fund managers through NTTC, on behalf of CHA.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

10. Prepayments

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Prepaid contract revenue	118 362	101 844
Prepaid capital grants	190 989	197 930
Other prepaid expenses	2 299	2 435
	311 650	302 209
Non current		
Prepaid capital grants	14 701	14 701
	14 701	14 701
Total prepayments	326 350	316 910

Prepaid contract revenue and capital grants comprise funding received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure, in line with income deferred and recognised as an unearned liability.

11. Deposits held

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	1 143 863	1 364 801
Total deposits held	1 143 863	1 364 801

Deposits held are cash balances held by CHA on behalf of government entities due to centralised banking arrangements.

12. Payables

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	7 422	4 696
Accrued contract expense	165 438	70 178
Accrued capital grants	105 013	26 751
Total payables	277 873	101 625

Liabilities for accounts payable are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received. Accounts payable are normally settled within 20 days.

Accrued contract expense and capital grants comprise Commonwealth funding, for which cash has not yet been received and passed on to government agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth own-purpose expenditure, in line with accrued revenue recognised as receivables.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

13. Borrowings and advances

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Borrowings and advances	683 278	531 240
	683 278	531 240
Non current		
Borrowings and advances	9 649 723	8 459 601
	9 649 723	8 459 601
Total borrowings and advances	10 333 001	8 990 841

Borrowings represent funds raised for liquidity management purposes from the following sources: loans raised by the Commonwealth on behalf of the Territory; domestic and international borrowings by NTTC; and overdraft facilities obtained from the commercial banking sector by public non financial corporations and public financial corporations.

Advances reflect loans received for policy purposes. These are primarily the original Commonwealth loans issued at self-government and are recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs.

14. Employee benefits

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Long service leave	351 928	332 681
	351 928	332 681
Non current		
Long service leave	93 743	86 776
	93 743	86 776
Total employee benefits	445 671	419 457

Long service leave

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and it is capable of being measured reliably.

CHA recognises long service leave liabilities on behalf of all Territory agencies.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of employee benefits not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current	282 392	265 432
Non current	2 573 617	2 765 623
Total superannuation liabilities (d)	2 856 009	3 031 055

The Territory's superannuation liability represents Territory government administered superannuation schemes that are now closed to new members, with the exception of the Judges Pension Scheme, which remains open. With the exception of Supreme Court judges, all Territory government employees who commenced on or after 10 August 1999 are in an external employee-nominated non-government scheme (choice of fund).

Territory government employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through either a defined contribution plan or a defined benefit plan.

a) Defined contribution plans

Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are expensed when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions. These include employee-nominated non-government schemes (choice of fund) for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999. As they are funded on an ongoing basis, a liability is generally not recognised, however a liability is recognised for the superannuation costs associated with the benefits accrued for employees in respect of annual leave and long service leave.

b) Defined benefit plans

For defined benefit superannuation plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations carried out at each reporting date.

The projected unit credit method calculates the accrued liability by discounting the value of expected future benefit payments, after allowing for future salary increases, future interest and future pension increases where applicable, arising from membership completed prior to the reporting date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as 'other economic flows – other comprehensive income' in the period in which they occur.

The defined benefit superannuation plans include:

- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)
- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme (NTSSS)
- Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme
- Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation (LAMS) Scheme
- Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme (NTPSBS)
- Administrator Pension Scheme.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities (continued)

c) Scheme information

Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme

The benefits provided by the scheme include an employer-financed defined benefit and the members' accumulation balances. The amount of retirement benefit is the sum of:

- an employer-financed indexed pension
- the accumulated value of productivity contributions (this can be converted to a non-indexed pension)
- the accumulated value of member contributions.

The employer-financed indexed pension is calculated as a percentage of final salary and discounted for early retirement before the maximum retirement age. CSS was closed on 1 October 1986 to all new Territory employees except police, who were eligible to join until 1 January 1988.

Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme

NTGPASS is a contributory lump sum superannuation scheme that was closed to new members from 10 August 1999. On retirement members are entitled to the following benefits:

- the members' accumulation account
- plus an accrued employer component.

The accrued employer component is calculated as $2.5\% \times \text{total benefit points} \times \text{benefit salary}$.

Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme

The NTSSS is a non-contributory lump sum superannuation scheme that was closed to new members from 10 August 1999. The standard benefit is 3% of annual salary plus approved allowances on the last day of employment for each year of service since October 1988.

Northern Territory Government Death and Invalidation Scheme

The Northern Territory Government Death and Invalidation Scheme (NTGDIS) provides death and disablement cover to all public sector employees under choice of fund arrangements up to the age of 60.

Other schemes

Other schemes include the Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme, LAMS Scheme, NTPSBS and the Administrator Pension Scheme, which are all pension-based schemes.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities (continued)

d) Superannuation liabilities comprise:

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
CSS	1 730 500	1 812 300
NTGPASS	648 771	704 107
NTSSS	155 089	167 972
NTGDIS	83 767	101 218
Supreme Court Judges Pension Scheme	91 361	94 106
LAMS Scheme	78 265	80 603
NTPSBS	65 538	67 784
Administrator Pension Scheme	2 718	2 965
Total superannuation liabilities	2 856 009	3 031 055

The values reported above are based on estimates of the size and timing of future benefit payments obtained through actuarial reviews conducted at three-yearly intervals, updated on an annual basis. The CSS and NTPSBS values are based on triennial reviews at 30 June 2024, updated for 30 June 2025. The LAMS Scheme, NTGPASS, NTSSS, NTGDIS, Judges Pension Scheme and the Administrators Pension Scheme values are based on triennial reviews conducted on 30 June 2025. The downward movement in the liability between years is predominantly due to an increase in the discount rate from 4.35% in 2023-24 to 4.53% in 2024-25. Assumptions are made regarding discount rate, salary rate, expected return on scheme assets, inflation and imputed cost of interest.

Key assumptions

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	%	%
Discount rate (gross of tax)	4.53	4.35
Short-term salary rate ¹	3.20	3.00
Long-term salary rate	4.20	4.00
Inflation (pensions) ²	2.70	2.60
Imputed cost of interest	4.35	4.07
Tax rate for employer contributions	nil	nil

1 For 2024-25, growth reflects a weighted average increase across a range of enterprise bargaining agreements. For 2024-25, Judges and Administrator Schemes reflect 2.4% and LAMS 3.2% in line with relevant remuneration tribunal determinations.

2 Reflects long-term growth assumptions. For 2024-25, CSS and NTPSBS CPI-linked pensions reflect 2.4% growth for the first four projection years in line with Australian CPI assumptions.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities (continued)

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$000	\$000
Amounts in the financial statements		
Balance sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at end of year	2 826 682	3 009 658
Net present value of creditors ¹	29 327	21 397
Net liability/asset (-) recognised in balance sheet at end of year	2 856 009	3 031 055
¹ Represents amounts payable to members who have exited schemes during the reporting period including for NTGPASS, NTSSS and NTGDIS.		
Comprehensive operating statement		
Employer service cost	35 290	34 282
Net interest cost	125 254	119 776
Losses/gains (-) on settlements	nil	nil
Total included in employee benefit expense	160 544	154 058
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial gains/losses (-) on liability	97 257	- 37 650
Total remeasurement included in other comprehensive income	97 257	- 37 650
Explanation of amounts in the financial statements		
Reconciliation of the net defined benefit liability/asset (-)		
Net defined benefit liability/asset (-) at beginning of year	3 009 658	3 048 055
Expense recognised in comprehensive operating statement	160 544	154 058
Employer contributions	- 246 263	- 230 105
Remeasurements in other comprehensive income	- 97 257	37 650
Net defined benefit liability/asset (-) at end of year	2 826 682	3 009 658

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities (continued)

	30 June 2025	30 June 2024
	\$000	\$000
Reconciliation of the present value of the defined benefit liability		
Total defined benefit obligation at beginning of year	3 009 658	3 048 055
Employer service cost	35 290	34 282
Interest expense	125 254	119 776
Participant contributions	322	69
Taxes and expenses paid		
Benefit payments	- 246 585	- 230 174
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in demographic assumptions	- 26 576	- 28 906
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in financial assumptions	- 80 085	36 979
Actuarial gain (-)/loss on liabilities due to changes in liability experience	9 404	29 577
Total defined benefit obligation at end of year	2 826 682	3 009 658

Sensitivity analysis

The Territory's total defined benefit obligation as at 30 June 2025 under several scenarios is presented below.

	Discount rate change	CSS	NTGPASS	NTSSS	NTGDIS	Supreme Court Judge Pension	LAMS	NTPSBS	Administrator's scheme
	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Discount	1.0	1 566 300	604 700	143 900	62 500	81 633	70 131	58 386	2 575
Discount	- 1.0	1 925 700	675 400	160 800	74 600	103 135	88 047	74 279	2 877
Salary	1.0	1 731 400	680 100	160 800	74 600		87 588		
Salary	- 1.0	1 729 600	599 900	143 700	62 500		70 352		
Inflation (pensions)	1.0	1 924 100	638 300	151 900	68 100	101 951		74 019	2 852
Inflation (pensions)	- 1.0	1 564 600	638 300	151 900	68 100	82 391		58 474	2 592
Mortality	10.0					88 455	76 173	63 896	2 577
Mortality	- 10.0					94 641	80 616	67 364	2 881

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

15. Superannuation liabilities (continued)

The weighted term of benefit obligations per scheme is presented below:

	<u>Weighted term (years)</u>
CSS	9
NTGPASS	9
NTSSS	9
NTGDIS	9
Supreme Court Judge Pension	13
LAMS	12
NTPSBS	13
Administrator's scheme	<u>6</u>

16. Other liabilities

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Provisions (a)	76 850	59 368
Unearned capital grants (b)	191 253	197 019
Other unearned revenue (c)	119 003	102 949
	387 106	359 336
Non current		
Provisions (a)	328 403	227 863
Unearned capital grants (b)	14 701	14 701
	343 104	242 564
Total other liabilities	730 210	601 900

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

16. Other liabilities (continued)

a) Provisions

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Workers compensation liability (ii)	71 460	55 780
National redress liability	5 300	3 500
Other	90	88
	76 850	59 368
Non current		
Workers compensation liability (ii)	302 252	212 155
National redress liability	25 000	14 500
Other	1 151	1 208
	328 403	227 863
Total provisions (i)	405 254	287 231

(i) Reconciliation of provisions

	Workers compensation	National Redress	Other	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25				
Balance at 1 July	267 935	18 000	1 296	287 231
Effect of changes in assumptions	71 260	- 800	34	70 494
Increase in claims incurred/recoveries anticipated over the year	104 999	14 677		119 677
Payments	- 70 482	- 1 577	- 88	- 72 148
Balance at 30 June	373 712	30 300	1 242	405 254
2023-24				
Balance at 1 July	197 081	14 500	1 321	212 902
Effect of changes in assumptions	48 880	- 100	59	48 839
Increase in claims incurred/recoveries anticipated over the year	80 894	5 781		86 675
Payments	- 58 920	- 2 181	- 84	- 61 185
Balance at 30 June	267 935	18 000	1 296	287 231

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

16. Other liabilities (continued)

Workers compensation liability

Workers compensation liabilities comprise those under the *Return to Work Act 1986* and Comcare liabilities under Commonwealth legislation.

The change in liability for the year ended 30 June 2025 is based on an actuarial assessment of the value of outstanding claims at the end of the period and benefits paid during the year.

National redress liability

National redress liability represents the Territory's estimated costs relating to compensation payable in accordance with the National Redress Scheme for institutional child sexual abuse.

The liability valuation is based on an actuarial assessment of the value of claims for the duration of the scheme.

Other provisions

Other provisions reflects provisions recognised for a long-tail settlement.

(ii) Workers compensation liability

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
<i>Return to Work Act 1986</i>	3 043	264 715
Comcare ¹	370 669	3 220
Total workers compensation liability	373 712	267 935

¹ Administered through the *Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988*.

b) Unearned capital grants liability

Unearned capital grants liability relate to consideration received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for national partnership agreements and Commonwealth own-purpose capital expenditure, to enable the receiving agency to acquire or construct a non-financial asset that will be controlled by the receiving agency.

(i) Reconciliation of unearned capital grants

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Unearned capital grants at the beginning of the year	211 720	142 890
Add: receipt of cash during the financial year	216 414	447 418
Less: income recognised during the financial year	222 181	378 589
Total unearned capital grants liability	205 954	211 720

For assets acquired, performance obligations are typically satisfied at the point in time the asset is acquired.

For constructed assets, performance obligations are typically satisfied over time as the asset is constructed and revenue is recognised accordingly. An input method is used to measure the progress towards the satisfaction of performance obligations and hence the amount of revenue recognised. The progress towards satisfaction of the performance obligations is measured using the percentage of completion method.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

16. Other liabilities (continued)

(ii) Unearned capital grants time bands

CHA expects to recognise income for any unsatisfied obligations associated with liabilities as at the end of the reporting period in accordance with the time bands below.

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
No later than one year	191 253	197 019
Later than one year and not later than five years	14 701	14 701
Later than five years		
Total unearned capital grants liability	205 954	211 720

c) Other unearned revenue liability

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Unearned contract revenue	118 362	101 844
Other	641	1 105
Total other unearned revenue liability	119 003	102 949

Unearned contract revenue relates to consideration received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies for current national partnership agreements.

(i) Other unearned revenue time bands

CHA expects to recognise income for unsatisfied obligations associated with unearned contract revenue in accordance with the time bands below.

	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
No later than one year	118 362	99 792
Later than one year and not later than five years		2 052
Later than five years		
Total unearned contract revenue	118362	101 844

17. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when CHA becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial instruments held by CHA include cash and deposits, receivables, advances and investments, deposits held, payables and borrowings. CHA has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Due to the nature of operating activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statutory obligations rather than a contract. Such financial assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and have been excluded in the following tables. These include statutory receivables arising from tax receivables, GST input tax credits recoverable, and fines and penalties.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risks arise in the normal course of activities. CHA's advances, investments and borrowings are predominantly managed through the NTTC adopting strategies to minimise risk exposure.

a) Categorisation of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of CHA's financial assets and liabilities by category are disclosed in the table below.

	FVTPL		Amortised cost	FVOCI	Other	Total
	Mandatory	Designated				
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25						
Cash and deposits					780 134	780 134
Receivables ¹			2 621			2 621
Advances and investments	1 453 006		87 281			1 540 287
Total financial assets	1 453 006		89 901		780 134	2 323 041
Deposits held			1 143 863			1 143 863
Payables ¹			2 453			2 453
Borrowings and advances			10 333 001			10 333 001
Total financial liabilities			11 479 317			11 479 317
2023-24						
Cash and deposits					1 091 367	1 091 367
Receivables ¹			3 890			3 890
Advances and investments	1 315 415		252 202			1 567 617
Total financial assets	1 315 415		256 092		1 091 367	2 662 874
Deposits held			1 364 801			1 364 801
Payables ¹			4 591			4 591
Borrowings and advances			8 990 841			8 990 841
Total financial liabilities			10 360 233			10 360 233

FVOCI: fair value through other comprehensive income; FVTPL: fair value through profit or loss

¹ Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals, as these are not within the scope of AASB 132. Therefore, amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets categorised at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairments. CHA's financial assets categorised as amortised cost include receivables and certain debt securities.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

CHA does not have any financial assets under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at FVTPL when they do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI. These assets are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

CHA's financial assets categorised as FVTPL include investments in managed unit trusts (COSR investment).

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. CHA's financial liabilities categorised as amortised cost include all accounts payable, deposits held, borrowings and advances received.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

CHA does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss to the Territory.

CHA has limited credit risk exposure. In respect of any dealings with organisations external to government, CHA has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit-worthy organisations and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the CHA's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk CHA will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risks are managed by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. NTTC assists CHA with the management of liquidity risk on a day-to-day basis.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

The following table details CHA's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities. The tables are based on undiscounted cash flows and includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25					
Deposits held	1 143 863	1 143 863			1 143 863
Payables ¹	2 453	2 453			2 453
Borrowings and advances	10 333 001	1 081 540	4 412 937	8 246 496	13 740 974
Total financial liabilities	11 479 317	2 227 856	4 412 937	8 246 496	14 887 290
2023-24					
Deposits held	1 364 801	1 364 801			1 364 801
Payables ¹	4 591	4 591			4 591
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841	845 741	3 994 874	6 652 602	11 493 217
Total financial liabilities	10 360 233	2 215 133	3 994 874	6 652 602	12 862 609

¹ Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as accrued expenses and provisions) as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk. The primary market risk CHA is likely to be exposed to is interest rate risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of financial loss and or increased cost due to adverse movements in the values of financial assets and liabilities as a result of changes in interest rates. The interest rate exposure arises from unmatched maturity patterns.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

CHA's exposure to interest rate risk by asset and liability classes is disclosed below.

	Interest bearing		Non-interest bearing	Total	Weighted average interest rate
	Variable	Fixed			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
2024-25					
Cash and deposits	780 134			780 134	3.85
Receivables ¹			2 621	2 621	
Advances and investments		87 281	1 453 006	1 540 287	4.45
Total financial assets	780 134	87 281	1 455 627	2 323 041	
Deposits held			1 143 863	1 143 863	
Payables ¹			2 453	2 453	
Borrowing and advances		10 333 001		10 333 001	3.96
Total financial liabilities		10 333 001	1 146 316	11 479 317	
2023-24					
Cash and deposits	1 091 367			1 091 367	4.35
Receivables ¹			3 890	3 890	
Advances and investments		252 202	1 315 415	1 567 617	4.87
Total financial assets	1 091 367	252 202	1 319 305	2 662 874	
Deposits held			1 364 801	1 364 801	
Payables ¹			4 591	4 591	
Borrowing and advances		8 990 841		8 990 841	3.61
Total financial liabilities		8 990 841	1 369 392	10 360 233	

¹ Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts and accruals, as these are not in the scope of AASB 132. Therefore, amounts will not reconcile to the balance sheet.

Sensitivity analysis

Assuming the financial assets and liabilities at 30 June 2025 were to remain until maturity or settlement without any action by CHA to alter the resulting interest rate exposure, changes in the variable interest rate of 100 basis points (1%) at reporting date would have the following effect on CHA's profit or loss and equity.

	Profit or loss and equity 100 basis points increase/decrease	
	2024-25	2023-24
	\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	± 7 801	± 10 914
Net sensitivity	± 7 801	± 10 914

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Price risk

CHA is exposed to price risk as CHA holds units in unit trusts. Price risk arises when an agency holds units in unit trusts and there is a change in the market value of these units as advised by respective fund managers.

Price risk is managed through the use of strictly monitored allocation limits for units held in each class of managed funds. CHA invests in a diverse range of managed funds, thereby limiting the impact of any one underlying variable affecting unit prices.

Returns achieved by appointed fund managers are continuously monitored and compared to returns earned by suitable peer group of other professional fund managers.

Sensitivity analysis

The analysis below demonstrates the impact of a movement in prices of units held in unit trusts. It is assumed that any relevant price change occurs as at reporting date.

	Change in unit price	Impact on profit or loss and equity	
		2024-25	2023-24
	%	\$000	\$000
Equities	± 10	± 95 496	± 84 865
Property securities	± 10	± 8 472	± 8 329
Interest bearing	± 1	± 4 133	± 3 835
Net sensitivity		± 108 101	± 97 029

e) Net fair value

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the following basis:

- the fair value of cash, deposits, receivables and payables approximates their carrying amount, which is also their amortised cost
- the fair value of advances and investments have been determined using market values
- the fair value of other monetary financial assets and liabilities is based on discounting to present value the expected future cash flows by applying current market interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

Financial instruments that are measured at fair value, are grouped into levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- level 1 – the fair value is calculated using quoted prices in active markets.
- level 2 – the fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- level 3 – the fair value is estimated using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments measured and disclosed at fair value, grouped based on the level of inputs used.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

17. Financial instruments (continued)

	Total carrying amount	Net fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25					
Advances and investments					
Units in unit trusts	1 453 006		1 453 006		1 453 006
Total financial assets	1 453 006		1 453 006		1 453 006

2023-24

Advances and investments					
Units in unit trusts	1 315 415		1 315 415		1 315 415
Total financial assets	1 315 415		1 315 415		1 315 415

The following table discloses the fair value of financial instruments where fair value is not equal to their carrying amount. Fair values are categorised by level of inputs used.

	Total carrying amount	Net fair value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2024-25					
Cash and deposits					
Short-term deposits	75 000		76 601		76 601
Advances and investments					
Securities	87 281		87 416		87 416
Total financial assets	162 281		164 017		164 017
Borrowings and advances	10 333 001		9 707 634		9 707 634
Total financial liabilities	10 333 001		9 707 634		9 707 634

2023-24

Cash and deposits					
Short-term deposits	320 000		323 338		323 338
Advances and investments					
Securities	252 202		252 284		252 284
Total financial assets	572 202		575 622		575 622
Borrowings and advances	8 990 841		8 140 788		8 140 788
Total financial liabilities	8 990 841		8 140 788		8 140 788

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information

a) Comprehensive operating statement

	2024-25 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Taxation revenue	957 961	876 532	81 429	1
Commonwealth revenue				
GST revenue	4 287 680	4 208 000	79 680	2
Specific purpose payments	545 323	540 228	5 095	
National partnership agreements	917 671	1 069 796	- 152 125	3
Current grants				
Capital grants	18 435	18 983	- 548	
Fees from regulatory services	29 477	28 733	744	
Interest revenue	193 505	107 417	86 088	4
Royalties, rents and dividends	377 464	283 883	93 581	5
Employer superannuation contributions	22 147	26 218	- 4 071	
Other revenue	75 352	77 618	- 2 266	
TOTAL INCOME	7 425 015	7 237 408	187 607	
EXPENSES				
Long service leave expense	78 261	52 569	25 692	6
Superannuation expense	168 796	210 590	- 41 794	7
Other salary payment	104 999	58 409	46 590	8
Administrative expense	27 998	931	27 067	9
Interest expense	395 251	402 050	- 6 799	
Appropriation expense	6 465 928	6 275 058	190 870	10
TOTAL EXPENSES	7 241 233	6 999 607	241 626	
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT (-)	183 782	237 801	- 54 019	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Comprehensive income	25 352		25 352	11
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	25 352		25 352	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	209 134	237 801	- 28 667	

¹ Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (a) (continued)

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$20 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. The \$81.4 million increase in taxation revenue from the original 2024-25 Budget reflects:
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$67.1 million, mainly due unanticipated commercial property transactions combined with increased residential sales volumes
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$40.8 million, largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - additional motor vehicle registration fees of \$5 million, largely reflecting higher than expected transaction volumes
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents of \$32.2 million, due to revised financial performance in government owned corporations.
2. GST revenue increased by \$79.7 million, largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool, combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
3. A decrease in national partnership revenue of \$152.1 million, predominantly due to the revised timing of funding for Commonwealth funded roads projects of \$198.9 million, partially offset by additional funding for comprehensive primary health care \$46.3 million.
4. The \$86.1 million increase in interest income from the original 2024-25 Budget, is due to greater than anticipated returns on investments within the COSR, short-term deposits, and securities.
5. The \$93.6 million increase in royalties, rents and dividends is predominantly due to higher than anticipated royalty revenue of \$96.7 million due to growth in key commodity prices and depreciation of the Australian dollar.
6. Long service leave payments increased by \$25.7 million largely due to salary increases in line with enterprise agreement outcome.
7. Superannuation expenses decreased by \$41.8 million since the original 2024-25 Budget, as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and lower accruing costs as more members exited schemes in 2024-25.
8. Other salary expenses increased by \$46.6 million predominantly as a result of higher workers compensation expenses following annual actuarial reviews, combined with wages growth following enterprise agreement outcomes.
9. Administrative expenses increased by \$27.1 million predominantly reflecting increased accrual costs for the National Redress Scheme following annual actuarial review, combined with higher taxation revenue-related doubtful debts.
10. The increase of \$190.9 million in appropriation expense was largely due to an increase Commonwealth appropriation of \$132.2 million paid to agencies, in line with tied Commonwealth funding agreements, combined with new government decisions across various agencies of \$58.6 million.
11. The variation reflects the movement in bond rates used in valuing the Territory's employee liabilities as required by accounting standards.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (continued)

b) Balance sheet

	2024-25 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
ASSETS	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Cash and deposits	780 134	571 279	208 855	1
Receivables	502 943	245 919	257 024	2
Prepayments	326 350	53 331	273 019	3
Advances and investments	1 540 287	1 418 613	121 674	4
Equity investments	17 863 062	18 001 629	- 138 567	5
TOTAL ASSETS	21 012 776	20 290 771	722 005	
LIABILITIES				
Deposits held	1 143 863	660 428	483 435	6
Creditor and accruals	277 873	19 473	258 400	7
Borrowings and advances	10 333 001	10 797 001	- 464 000	8
Superannuation liability	2 856 009	3 054 376	- 198 367	9
Provision for long service leave	445 671	386 378	59 293	10
Provision for workers compensation	373 712	197 081	176 631	11
Other liabilities	356 498	68 797	287 701	12
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15 786 628	15 183 534	603 094	
NET ASSETS	5 226 149	5 107 237	118 912	
EQUITY				
Accumulated funds	5 226 149	5 107 237	118 912	
TOTAL EQUITY	5 226 149	5 107 237	118 912	

1 Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$20 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1. Total cash and deposits are \$208.9 million higher than the original 2024-25 Budget largely due to pre-funding a portion of the Territory's 2025-26 borrowing program, combined with higher unearned revenue in various agencies.
2. Receivables increased by \$257 million largely reflecting an increase in accrued revenue for works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received.
3. Prepayments increased by \$273 million largely reflecting funds received in advance from the Commonwealth and passed on to agencies in respect of national partnership agreements, specific purpose payments and Commonwealth capital own-purpose expenditure.
4. Advances and investments increase by \$121.7 million since the original 2024-25 Budget reflecting the net movement in the COSR investments and other short-term and fixed interest investments.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (b) (continued)

5. Equity investment represents CHA's ownership in public sector entities with the variation predominantly reflecting the revised timing of Territory-funded capital projects to future years.
6. Deposits held increased by \$483.4 million due to higher than anticipated funds held on behalf of government entities.
7. Payables increased by \$258.4 million in line with accrued current and capital grant revenue relating to works undertaken for various Commonwealth-funded programs for which cash has not yet been received and not yet passed on to government agencies.
8. Net borrowings and advances decreased by \$464 million since the original 2024-25 Budget largely due to the revised timing of Darwin ship lift facility loans in line with estimated construction milestones.
9. Superannuation liabilities decreased by \$198.4 million since the original 2024-25 Budget as a result of annual actuarial adjustments and lower accruing costs as more members exited schemes in 2024-25, combined with the movement in the bond rate used in valuing superannuation liabilities as required by accounting standards.
10. Provision for long service leave increased by \$53.9 million due to increased leave entitlements as a result of the flow-on effect of new enterprise agreements, and the recognition of an additional year of accruals as employees move closer to entitlement.
11. Provision for workers compensation increased \$176.6 million as a result of annual actuarial adjustments.
12. Net other liabilities increased by \$287.7 million predominantly due to Commonwealth funding received in advance in 2024-25, to be spent and recognised in the income statement in future years as milestones are met.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (continued)

c) Cash flow statement

	2024-25 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Taxes received	921 406	878 285	43 121	1
Commonwealth revenue received				
GST received	4 287 680	4 208 000	79 680	2
Specific purpose payments	545 323	540 228	5 095	
National partnership agreements	764 969	916 795	- 151 826	3
Current grants				
Capital grants	8 408	19 051	- 10 643	
Receipts from regulatory services	29 477	28 733	744	
Interest received	124 674	82 832	41 842	4
Royalties, rents and dividends	343 987	285 266	58 721	5
Superannuation contributions	22 147	26 218	- 4 071	
Other receipts	89 127	77 618	11 509	
Total operating receipts	7 137 198	7 063 026	74 172	
Operating payments				
Long service leave	53 321	52 569	752	
Superannuation benefits paid	246 585	220 841	25 744	6
Other salary payments	67 599	62 542	5 057	
Payments for goods and services	4 163	3 731	432	
Interest paid	397 389	398 311	- 922	
Appropriation payments	6 387 187	6 257 558	129 629	7
Total operating payments	7 156 242	6 995 552	160 690	
Net cash from/used in (-) operating activities	- 19 044	67 474	- 86 518	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Equity withdrawals from agencies	230 987	12 552	218 435	8
Advances and investing receipts	167 500		167 500	9
Total investing receipts	398 487	12 552	385 935	

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

c) Cash flow statement (continued)

	2024-25 ¹			Note
	Actual	Original budget	Variance	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
Investing payments				
Advance and investing payments	69 887	26 172	43 715	9
Appropriation payments	1 135 925	1 393 148	- 257 223	10
Equity injections to agencies	606 086	299 200	306 886	8
Total investing payments	1 811 898	1 718 520	93 378	
NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-1 413 411	-1 705 968	292 557	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Proceeds of borrowings	1 873 400	1 813 500	59 900	11
Deposits received	- 220 938	- 201 071	- 19 867	
Total financing receipts	1 652 462	1 612 429	40 033	
Financing payments				
Repayment of borrowings	531 240	7 340	523 900	11
Total financing payments	531 240	7 340	523 900	
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	1 121 222	1 605 089	- 483 867	
Net increase (+) /decrease (-) in cash held	- 311 233	- 33 405	- 277 828	
Cash at beginning of financial year	1 091 367	604 684	486 683	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	780 134	571 279	208 855	

1 Actuals have been presented consistent with original budget.

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$20 million or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

- The \$43.1 million increase in taxes received compared to the original 2024-25 Budget reflects:
 - additional stamp duties on financial and capital transactions of \$67.1 million mainly due unanticipated commercial property transactions combined with increased residential sales volumes
 - additional payroll and labour force taxes of \$40.8 million largely due to strength in private sector employment and nominal wages growth
 - offset by lower than anticipated income tax equivalents of \$32.2 million due to revised financial performance in government owned corporations
 - higher taxes receivable of \$29.8 million
- GST revenue increased by \$79.7 million, largely a result of growth in the national GST collections pool, combined with an increase in the Territory's GST relativity.
- Lower national partnership revenue of \$151.8 million was due to the revised timing of Commonwealth-funded projects.
- Interest receipts increased by \$41.8 million since the original 2024-25 Budget, due to greater than anticipated returns on investments and short-term deposits.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

18. Budgetary information (c) (continued)

5. Royalties, rents and dividends received increased by \$58.7 million, predominantly due to higher than anticipated royalty receipts, reflecting growth in key commodity prices and depreciation of the Australian dollar.
6. Superannuation payments increased by \$25.7 million since the original 2024-25 Budget due to wages growth following enterprise agreement outcomes combined with increases in CPI indexed pensions.
7. The increase of \$129.6 million in appropriation payments was largely due Commonwealth appropriation of \$71 million, largely in line with tied Commonwealth funding agreements, combined with payments made to agencies of \$58.6 million to fund government operating commitments.
8. Net withdrawals and injections of \$88.5 million largely reflect cash balances transferred between agencies through machinery of government changes.
9. Net increase in advance and investing receipts of \$123.8 million predominantly due to higher than budgeted short term and fixed interest investments.
10. The decrease of \$257.2 million in appropriation payments was largely due to the revised timing of Territory and Commonwealth-funded capital projects to future years.
11. The \$464 million net decrease in repayments and proceeds of borrowings is largely due to the revised timing of the Darwin ship lift facility loans in line with estimated construction milestones.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

19. Related parties

a) Related parties

CHA is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of CHA include:

- the portfolio minister (the Treasurer) and KMP because he has authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- spouses, children and dependants who are close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMP or the portfolio minister, or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

b) Key management personnel

KMP of CHA are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of CHA. The KMP of CHA for 2024-25 were:

- the Treasurer
- the Under Treasurer
- the Executive Director Finance.

c) Remuneration of key management personnel

CHA does not make any direct payments to its KMP. The Treasurer's remunerations and allowances are not paid by CHA and consequently are disclosed within the Treasurer's Annual Financial Report. The Under Treasurer's and Executive Director Finance's remuneration and allowances are payable by DTF, and are disclosed in DTF's financial statements.

d) Related-party transactions

Transactions with Territory Government-controlled entities

CHA's primary sources of income are Commonwealth revenue received by DTF and Territory income administered by government entities passed on to CHA.

CHA's primary expenses are payments to government-controlled entities in the form of output and capital appropriation, and Commonwealth national partnership and specific purpose payments passed on to agencies.

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

20. Contingent liabilities

a) Darwin ship lift and Marine Industry Park

The Territory has entered into a loan facility agreement with the Northern Australia Infrastructure Facility (NAIF) to borrow \$300 million for the Darwin ship lift and Marine Industry Park. The project will enable maintenance and servicing of defence and Australian Border Force vessels, along with commercial and private vessels, including from the oil, gas and marine industries.

The Territory indemnifies NAIF and the Commonwealth against any loss related to the Territory's fulfilment of any condition precedent to the loan facility agreement. The conditions and obligations contained in the facility agreement are being monitored during development of the project to ensure the conditions are satisfied.

21. Events subsequent to reporting date

No events have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

List of acronyms

AARC	AustralAsia Railway Corporation	GST	goods and services tax
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board	HR	human resources
AI	Artificial Intelligence	ICT	information and communications technology
AO	administrative officer	INTRA	Integrated Revenue Administration system
ARMC	Audit and Risk Management Committee	IT	Information Technology
CE	chief executive	KMP	key management personnel
CGC	Commonwealth Grants Commission	LAMS	Legislative Assembly Members' Superannuation
CHA	Central Holding Authority	NTGDIS	NTG Death and Invalidity Scheme
CMC	Department of the Chief Minister and Cabinet	NTGPASS	Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities' Superannuation Scheme
COSR	Conditions of Service Reserve	NTPS	Northern Territory Public Sector
CPI	consumer price index	NTPSBS	Northern Territory Police Supplementary Benefit Scheme
CSO	community service obligation	NTSSS	Northern Territory Supplementary Superannuation Scheme
CSS	Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme	NTTC	Northern Territory Treasury Corporation
DCDD	Department of Corporate and Digital Development	OCPE	Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment
DLPE	Department of Lands, Planning and Environment	ppt	percentage point
DGC	Digital Governance Committee	PSEMA	<i>Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993</i>
DLI	Department Logistic and Infrastructure	PWC	Power and Water Corporation
DTF	Department of Treasury and Finance	SA	South Australia
ECL	expected credit loss	SAO	senior administrative officer
ECO	executive contract officer	SHRC	Strategic Human Resources Committee
FITA	<i>Fiscal Integrity and Transparency Act 2001</i>	SMG	Senior Management Group
FMA	<i>Financial Management Act 1995</i>	SSIAP	Shared Services Internal Audit Plan
FOI	freedom of information	TAFR	Treasurer's Annual Financial Report
FTE	full-time equivalent	TRO	Territory Revenue Office
FVTPL	fair value through profit and loss	UT	Under Treasurer
FVOCI	fair value through other comprehensive income	WHS	work health and safety

Contacts

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Northern Territory Treasury Corporation

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